Anti-War Congress Opens Tomorrow in Mecca Temple

Get Your Unit, Union Local, Branch or Club to Challenge Another Group in Raising Subs for the Daily Worker!

Daily Worker

Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.

(Section of the Communist International)

America's Only Working Class Daily Newspaper

WEATHER
Eastern New Yor: Fair Thursday.

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10,000 W. VA. STEEL WORKERS STRIKE FOR MORE PAY

Toning Down

NOT long ago, Green published a statement declaring the N.R.A. was the greatest boon ever handed to labor. But the workers, experiencing pay slashes, suffering unemployment, despite all promises, viewing their rights being whittled away, begin to feel differently. And they are expressing it in many cases by strike action.

Hence, on the eve of the 53rd A. F. of L. convention, scheduled to open on October 2, the United Press in Washington reports:

"It was learned today a laudatory report (to be made by Green) on the N.R.A. had been toned down and specific criticism included."

Then they list some of the "criticism" the A. F. of L. bureaucrats intend to make on the N.R.A. They are as follows:

"1. Has not put sufficient men back to work.

"2. Has resulted in breaking down of wage differentials between skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers.

"3. Has resulted in organizing employers effectively while leaving labor to shift for itself."

But, Mr. Green, you were instrumental in telling the workers the N.R.A. "was the greatest piece of legislation ever passed." You said it was "a chapter of labor." You spread the vicious, lying promise of 6,000,000 jobs by Labor Day, and said the N.R.A. would end unemployment—in order to use it as a lever to fight against unemployment insurance.

* * *

WHY the sudden "revision"? Why the admissions, which were fully pointed out by the Daily Worker three months before the A. F. of L. leaders were forced to breath a word about the facts, and only then for strategic reasons, for further skullduggery and strikebreaking?

The workers in steel, coal, auto, textile are striking, despite all efforts of the A. F. of L. leaders to stop them. In the silk industry, 30,000 workers voted against the N.R.A. and A. F. of L. mediation proposal and to continue to strike for their demands. A similar step was taken by 9,000 shoe workers in Brockton, Mass.

In the soft coal industry, more than 50,000 miners are striking today despite the slave code signed by the bosses.

* * *

TO SERVE capitalism, to serve the N.R.A. slave codes, the A. F. of L. officialdom becomes "critical" at this stage to stem the growing mass discontent within the ranks of the A. F. of L.

The "criticism" is a shield to hide the unbounded approval of the A. F. of L. officials to the N.R.A. and its whole slave policy.

"Criticism" becomes fashionable when it is made crystal clear that the whole rank and file is becoming critical and hundreds of thousands express their criticism in strike.

This strategy of the A. F. of L. officials on the eve of the convention will be used to try to keep the faith of the workers in the N.R.A., to arouse hopes of "revision" of the N.R.A. to favor labor, to keep back strikes. To be better able to do this, Mr. Green and Mr. Lewis want to appear "understanding" and "sympathetic" to the fighting workers.

But the A. F. of L. rank and file should not permit these leaders to escape the consequence of their strikebreaking deeds.

The opposition groups in the A. F. of L. must expose the role of Green, Lewis & Co. The mask of "criticism" of the N.R.A. should be torn aside and the real deeds of the A. F. of L. officials branded for what they are.

The discontent of the A. F. of L. members, which made Green tone down his "laudatory report," should result in broader organization of the rank and file opposition to extend the present struggles for higher wages and union recognition.

The Auto Strikes

DESPITE all the help, the A. F. of L. officials, like William Green and John L. Lewis on the N.R.A. Labor Board, gave to the auto bosses to prevent organization and strikes, walkouts have taken place in Detroit, Flint, and in Ford's at Chester, Pa.

By their action in striking, the auto workers are on the road to organization in order to better their conditions.

The tool and die makers' strike, beginning in Flint and spreading to Detroit, involving about 15,000 men, took place through the independent organization of the Mechanics' Educational Society. The A. F. of L. leaders in Flint tried every means to break the strike. When this failed, they tried to prevent the spread of the strike to Detroit. That failed.

The open shop code approval, followed by open shop action of the A. F. of L. leaders got its answer in the action of the workers fighting for organization and higher wages.

Now the N.R.A. officials in Detroit and Washington, acting with the A. F. of L. heads, are trying to repeat their treacheries played on the miners when they sent 70,000 back to work with promises that turned out to be worse slavery than ever.

Production men should support the tool and die makers, refusing to work with any scabs hired to replace the tool and die makers now on strike. Committees should be formed in all departments to plan a joint and united action of all auto workers.

* * *

IN DETROIT, where tens of thousands of auto workers are unemployed, a united front of employed and unemployed should be made to insure strike victory. Unemployed workers have shown their militancy in strikes in the coal fields, in the steel industry, marching shoulder to shoulder on the picket lines, keeping scabs away. The issue of the unemployed, the demand for unemployment insurance, should be raised in this united struggle.

* * *

THE closest vigilance should be aroused against the A. F. of L. leaders who are responsible for the open shop auto code. These strikebreakers, who tried to kill the strike in its bud, who fought against its growth and effectiveness, and who now are working with the N.R.A. officials to prevent a walkout of other workers, should be fought against on every hand.

In the present situation a united front of all auto workers, A. F. of L. members, Auto Workers Union, I.W.W. members, is urgent for a common struggle against the auto bosses.

The Auto Workers Union is supporting the Detroit, Flint and Chester strikes 100 per cent. They raise the crying demand of the united front. They urge all tool and die makers to raise the pressing question of a broad rank and file strike committee, representing all shops and departments, to insure the leadership, militancy and organization necessary to win the strike. It is acting to arouse the initiative of every worker in the strike, and to enlarge the strike to include other auto workers.

By such action, by a solid front, by fighting against every attempt to betray the strike, by a united front, the tool and die makers can win their demands and build a powerful organization to insure their victory.

Come to the Mass Meeting Opening the Anti-War Congress Tomorrow Evening at Mecca Temple Where Earl Browder and Henri Barbusse Will Be Among the Prominent Speakers.

Nazi Court Police Unable to Silence Communist Leader

Brazen Examination by Nazi Judge Sends Ripple of Laughter Through Courtroom

1,000 Milwaukee Workers Resist Police; Spoil Bankers' Dinner to Nazi Ambassador

(Special to the Daily Worker.)

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 27.—One thousand Milwaukee workers held a mass protest meeting Wednesday in front of the Milwaukee club, where the city's bankers were gathered to wine and dine Dr. Hans Luther, German Ambassador to the United States.

The Socialist city government refused a permit for the demonstration. After three speakers had attacked Dr. Luther, Hitler and Fascism, the Socialist police charged and began clubbing the workers.

The workers held their ranks, and though several were arrested, the speaking continued. One hundred policemen charged again, with reserves coming up in riot cars. Hundreds of workers were bloodily clubbed and beaten. A woman with six children was attacked, but the workers rallied and freed her from the police.

The struggle continued for fifteen minutes and dozens were arrested. The workers used their signs and fists in resisting the police. The police indiscriminately arrested all revolutionary workers they could recognize. The demonstration lasted one hour and Ambassador Luther was unable to reach the club to attend the dinner.

(Special Cable to the Daily Worker.)

LEIPZIG, Sept. 27.—With the Leipzig court room in uproar, Georg Dimitroff, Bulgarian Communist leader and one of the defendants accused of setting fire to the Reichstag last February, again was the center of attention as he broke into the proceedings with the charge that Examing Magistrate Vogt, then on the stand, had been unfair in his preliminary questioning of the defendants and that the record of the trial was being prejudiced by Vogt's false testimony. Sharply reprimanded by Presiding Judge Buerger, Dimitroff asserted:

"I want to prove that a fair, objective examination was impossible with the magistrate who conducted the preliminary investigation."

Dimitroff also demanded an investigation of the report printed in the press that the three Bulgarian defendants were involved in the Reichstag fire. Judge Buenger, nettled by Dimitroff's turning the trial proceedings courtroom into a trial of the Nazi frame-up, sharply denied that he had misrepresented Dimitroff's case in the trial record.

Van Der Lubbe Mumbles On

Continuing the examination of van der Lubbe, Dutch tool of the Nazis, Judge Buenger demanded that he answer more clearly. Van der Lubbe reacted with nothing but mumbling.

Dr. Soedermann, Swedish medical expert from Stockholm, called to testify for the prosecution, stated that he examined van der Lubbe and arrived at the astonishing conclusion that he is perfectly normal mentally. He added that he found no signs of bodily maltreatment.

Soedermann's testimony was part of the Nazi effort to weaken the damaging effect of van der Lubbe's imbecile behavior in the courtroom, which proves how likely it is for him to be an easy tool for the Nazis.

Then the procession of prosecution witnesses took the stand to testify to the alleged arson in the Neukoelln public welfare office. Among the witnesses was the inevitable Detective Commissioner Heisig.

Judge Prejudices Testimony

Judge Buenger continues his tactics of asking the witnesses detailed questions requiring only a "Yes" or "No" answer, and not allowing them to tell their story as they see fit.

The judge asked: "Is it true that in his preliminary examination, van der Lubbe stated that public buildings must be set on fire to arouse the workers?"

Heisig burst out with a ready "Yes." Yesterday van der Lubbe himself replied to the same question first with "Yes" and then with "No." The foreign press correspondents in the courtroom laughed aloud at this absurd form of examination.

Dimitroff attacked these Fascist tactics and asked permission to question the witnesses directly. Judge Buenger roared: "Silence!" but Dimitroff ignored him and asked the witness, Zerpless, the Dutch interpreter, if van der Lubbe read and understood the stenographic reports. Yesterday Judge Buenger forbade Dimitroff to ask this question. Zerpless, who is evidently a paid police agent, answered yes.

Dimitroff Again Takes Charge

Dimitroff against burst the proceedings wide open when he jumped up and protested, over continued objections from the bench, that although he had written three times that he was being kept in chains in violation of the law, nothing was ever done about his complaints. Nazi court police used violence in forcing Dimitroff into his seat, while the court adjourned for a conference on how to wrest control of the trial from the able and courageous Bulgarian Communist.

After the judges returned, Buenger, announced that Dimitroff would not be allowed to ask any more questions, and threatened to have him removed from the hearing, using physical force if necessary. The court then adjourned until Thursday.

I.L.D. Lawyer, Barred by Nazi Court, Returns

NEW YORK.—Back from Germany after battling with Nazi officials in a vain effort to get permission to participate in the defense of George Dimitroff and Blagoi Popoff, now in trial in Leipzig, David Levinson, Philadelphia attorney for the International Labor Defense, yesterday related his experiences to the Daily Worker. Levinson returned Tuesday night on the S. S. Olympic.

Although he possessed powers of attorney from the wife of Popoff and the sister of Dimitroff to defend the two Bulgarian Communists, the Nazi authorities refused to permit Levinson to participate in the Leipzig trial. A plea that the I. L. D. attorney aid in the fight to save the lives of their kin was made to him when Popoff's wife and Dimitroff's sister visited Levinson in Moscow during a recent visit in the Soviet Union.

Spend Three Weeks in Germany

Levinson spent more than three weeks in Germany, both in Berlin and in Leipzig, in an effort to break through the ring of steel which the

(Continued on Page Two)

THUGS CLUB PAINTERS AT MECCA HALL

Paid Gangsters of Zausner Machine to Oust Weinstock

NEW YORK.—"You are marked to be bumped off. If you don't clear out of town tonight, you will be carried out. We don't want any questions or discussion from the floor tonight."

With these words, Harry Rosen, an armed thug hired by Philip Zausner, secretary of the Painters' District Council, pushed a pistol against Louis Weinstock's ribs and ordered him out of Mecca Temple, where the painters had gathered Tuesday night to ratify the so-called settlement effected by Zausner, the Master Painters Association and Grover Whalen, of the N.R.A. Rosen's threat was followed by a bloody gangster attack on workers seated in one section of the floor of Mecca Temple.

Louis Weinstock, secretary of the A. F. of L. Committee for Unemployment Insurance and leader of the left wing forces within the union,

Paul Varga

Joe Levitt

arrived at Mecca Temple on Tuesday night at 7:45, taking a seat in the right side of the hall. Professional gangsters in white caps serving as ushers surrounded the section of the hall where he was seated.

"Some of the brothers whom I know personally and who were seated near me called my attention to the great mobilization of strong armed men around us," Weinstock says in his statement on the attack.

"The leaders of the strong arm squad, Harry Rosen, of Local No. 442, and another man of the same Local, called 'Mike the Bum,' went behind the stage, most likely to confer with Philip Zausner. A few minutes later they returned in the company of Hymie Kamenes, of Local 905, Tony Benedito, a gangster who was recent-

(Continued on Page Two)

Two Stabbed in Fight in Khaki Shirt Brawl

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27.—An outbreak of fighting within the headquarters of the Khaki Shirts of America, Fascist organization, here today left two casualties on the field of battle and led to one arrest. "Adjutant-General" Moneghan is in a hospital with critical stab wounds, and a "private" was slashed. After the peaceful conclave was over, Philadelphia police arrested "Captain" G. H. Cooley for felonious assault.

Expect Complete Soft Coal Shut Down in West Pennsylvania

CARAVANS OF MINERS SHUT COAL PITS

Frantic UMW Appeals to Return to Work Spurned by Men

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 27.—Efforts to break the strike of 70,000 coal miners are being intensified with the aim of forcing the miners back into the mines when the coal code goes into effect officially Oct. 2. In spite of this, the vitality of the movement among the miners grows by leaps and bounds.

All mines in Somerset county and central Pennsylvania were closed down by the efforts of mass marches of the men in Fayette and Westmoreland counties.

Two hundred autos and trucks jammed full of miners from both counties also invaded Cambria county in Central Pennsylvania. By noon today 2,500 miners joined the strike there and it still is spreading like a prairie fire.

A complete shut down of the soft

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO)

Ford's Strikers in Chester March on Edgwater Plant

CHESTER, Pa., Sept. 27.—Five thousand auto workers striking in the Ford plant here have mustered 100 cars and are proceeding to Edgewater, N. J., where another Ford plant is maintained. They expect to get the men to join the strike. This action was decided on by the strikers after Rinehardt, an A. F. of L. man counseled the Edgewater workers not to join the strike. Three hundred are on their way to the New Jersey plant and will get there before work starts. The Chester Ford workers ask for $5 a day, a 7-hour day and 5-day week, one-half hour for lunch period instead of 15 minutes and sanitary conditions in the shop.

NRA conciliators were brought in this morning. Negotiating committees have no chance to see the company representative. They were fooled by the NRA official, Mr. Dewey. He told them it would not be necessary for them to go in to see Mr. Harris, the superintendent, but he went in himself and came out to tell the workers that the plant was shut down indefinitely.

The Auto Workers Union issued a call to support the strike.

ANTI-WAR CONGRESS IS IN URGENT NEED OF FUNDS

NEW YORK.—The U. S. Congress Against War, which promises to be the largest of its kind held in the history of America, is seriously jeopardized by lack of funds, Donald Henderson, Secretary of the Congress, announced today.

"Funds must be immediately forthcoming," Henderson said, "to make the Congress effective in its plans to prevent another world butchery of the masses of American workers and farmers."

All organizations affiliated with or sympathetic to the Congress as well as individuals are urged to rush funds to the U. S. Congress Against War, 104 Fifth Ave., New York City.

Barbusse Arrives Friday, 1 P. M., for Anti-War Congress

Will Speak at Mecca Temple Tomorrow Evening

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—Henri Barbusse, famous French author and war veteran, will arrive in New York Friday, September 27, at 1 p.m. on the "Berengaria," docking at the foot of 14th Street, it was announced today by Donald Henderson, secretary of the United States Congress Against War, scheduled to open Friday night with two monster mass meetings in Mecca Temple, 133 W. 55th St., and St. Nicholas Arena, W. 66th St., New York City.

2,500 Delegates Elected

Henderson stated that 2,500 delegates from all parts of the country are already on their way to the Congress, according to delegates' credentials on file at the Congress headquarters.

The opening mass sessions will be addressed by speakers of international reputation, who will speak from the same platform for the first time in the history of the United States. Among them will be Barbusse, Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party; Prof. Alfons Goldschmidt, exiled German savant; Mrs. Annie Gray, Director of the Women's Peace Society; A. J. Muste, of the C.P.L.A.; Emil Rieve, president of the A. F. of L. Federation of Full-Fashioned Hosiery Workers, and many others.

* * *

Corn Belt Sends Delegation

Late Sunday night a truckload of farmer and worker delegates from the states of Nebraska, Iowa and Wyoming were given a rousing send-off at Davenport, Iowa, addressed by Mother Bloor. After addressing another anti-war meeting in the Muscatine, Iowa, City Hall, Mother Bloor left for the Anti-War Congress in New York as the representative of the American Farmers on the World Anti-War Committee elected at the Amsterdam Anti-War Congress last year.

THOUSANDS FOLLOW 50 IN WALKOUT

Hot Mills Closed for First Time in 20 Years

WEIRTON, W. Va., Sept. 27. Ten thousand steel workers in the Weirton Steel Co. mill here went out on strike today against an order to work on Sunday and demanding higher pay and recognition of the workers' organization.

The strike started when 50 workers in the cold rolls department of the tin mills dropped their tools and walked out on strike. They were immediately joined by 200 shearmen and 100 openers.

A powerful picket line was formed at the mill gates, with over 1,000 in line. Six thousand soon followed in the strike. Later it was estimated that around 10,000 walked out.

The hot mills, which had never lost a single day of operation in more than 20 years, was forced to close down by the strike.

George Fletcher, foreman of the powerhouse, was stoned and his automobile overturned by the pickets when he tried to run scabs into the plant. His clothes were stripped from his body.

NRA Acts to Break Strike of 15,000 in Detroit and Flint

DETROIT, Sept. 27.—With over 15,000 skilled automotive tool and die makers on strike in Detroit and Flint threatening to close down the leading automobile plants, bringing tens of thousands of auto workers on strike, despite the open shop auto code, demanding higher pay, the N.R.A. officials, aided by A. F. of L. leaders here are moving to break the strike.

The strike is led by an independent workers' organization, the Mechanics Educational Society. A. F. of L. leaders openly attempted to break the strike and to prevent the Detroit tool and die makers from joining with their brothers in Flint.

The men flouted the attempts of the A. F. of L. officials and walked out yesterday, spreading the strike to nearly all of the tool and die makers today.

Fearing that the strike would draw in other auto workers, Mediator John F. Carmody of the National Labor Adjustment Board, was rushed to Detroit in an endeavor to send the men back to work with fake promises as they did the coal miners.

The tool and die makers are demanding higher wages, and union recognition, despite the approval of the open shop clause by William Green and John L. Lewis of the A. F. of L.

Abner E. Learned, chairman of the Detroit N.R.A. Board, said the strike was "a serious interruption of the N.R.A. program." He said the government was throwing all its "resources" into ending the strike.

Six hundred tool and die makers in the Pontiac Motor Co. struck yesterday.

In Flint, the strike is solid. The men are demanding the 30-hour week, wages of $1 to $1.50 an hour instead of 75 cents to $1.15, the right to organize into their own union.

At the meeting of shop stewards in Detroit last night the demand was raised for the election of a broad strike committee on the basis of shop and department representation. Griffin, leader of the Mechanic's Educational Society, maneuvered to defeat this. Instead, 11 stewards were elected as a strike committee, and also to act as a negotiations committee. The rank and file are resentful of this action.

All shops are meeting today to demand a broad rank and file strike committee.

Griffin is dickering with the N.R.A. Board, discouraging mass picketing.

The Auto Workers Union is supporting the strike 100 per cent, calling for rank and file strike committee, unity of employed and unemployed, and is urging the workers to spread the strike to production workers.

A DANGER SIGNAL

APPROXIMATELY one-third of the time in which the New York district undertook to raise $20,000 for the Daily Worker's drive for $40,000 has passed. In undertaking this quota, the Buro of the Communist Party understood that the sections of the Party were to be the main supports of the campaign for the "Daily."

We find, however, that the members of the Party have not gone out among the masses of workers in their neighborhoods to enlist their support for the drive. These masses are now more than ever before ready to act in the Daily's support. The paper is larger and has a greater mass appeal than ever before. And the hardships of the "New Deal" administration have awakened more and more workers to the need for militant struggle under genuine working class leadership.

Despite this, very little action has been taken by Party members to bring the "Daily" and its needs to these awakening workers. The following figures, including all the sections in the metropolitan area, should be sufficient indication of the present state of affairs, and at the same time sufficient warning that we must get down to work!

Section	Quota	Am't Collected	Percent
1. Downtown Manhattan	$700	$81.91	11.00
2. Midtown Manhattan	700	96.65	14.00
4. Harlem-Yorkville	400	1.10	00.25
5 Lower Bronx	800	45.96	5.80
6. Williamsburg	400	26.90	4.00
7. Boro Park-South Brooklyn	250	—	00.00
8. Brownsville-Crown Hts.	400	21.36	5.00
9. Long Island	200	3.50	1.50
10. Queens	180	—	00.00
11. Brighton-Coney Island	450	2.00	00.025
12. Westchester	200	46.62	23.00
15. Upper Bronx	1000	11.08	1.00

* * *

THESE New York district figures are published not to chide the sections and units but to reveal a situation which is fraught with danger Danger to our drive for $40,000 and, consequently, to the very life of the Daily Worker.

Consider the results thus far in Section 15, Upper Bronx. This is one of the largest sections in New York City, with a membership of over 750. Section 15's quota is $1,000. Surely with every member of the section on the job, each one collecting a dollar and a quarter, the $1,000 could be raised without great difficulty. **But the fact remains, comrades, that the 750 members of this section have thus far succeeded in raising only $11.05, or one percent of their quota!**

The other sections, even the best of them, have not done much better. Two of them, Sections 7 and 10 (Boro Park and Queens) have not yet raised a cent for the Daily Worker!

* * *

IF THESE figures are indicative of what is happening in the other districts, comrades, it should be apparent to every reader, every worker, that only a hundred percent increase in actual fund-raising activities will save the drive from failure.

The New York figures were chosen for publication only because they are immediately available. Other districts, aside from lagging in their fund collections, have even failed to send in regular reports of their activities and standings.

Further discussion at this point is unnecessary. The figures are here, before you. They speak for themselves. They cry out "We Need More Funds" in a language which every reader and friend of the Daily Worker should understand.

What will your answer be? The future of the Daily Worker depends on that answer!

* * *

Yesterday's receipts	$ 396.51
Previous Total	2307.35
TOTAL	$2703.86

300 Negroes Storm Central Park to Prevent Police Lynching

ORDER BY POLICE HEAD TO GET A VICTIM, "DEAD OR ALIVE" STIRS WORKERS

Two More Lynchings Reported from Louisiana and Mississippi; Harlem Protest Meet Tonight

BULLETIN

Isadore Dorfman, 19-year-old white worker, who was viciously beaten when police attacked a crowd of workers protesting the Welfare Island murder of James Matthew and the Tallapoosa frame-ups, in front of the Abyssinian Baptist Church in Harlem last Thursday evening, will come up for trial this morning at Washington Heights Court, 151st St. near Convent Ave. A large number of Negro and white workers are expected to be in the court. Dorfman will be defended by the Harlem section of the I.L.D.

Robert Minor, Communist candidate for Mayor, and James W. Ford, will testify as eye-witnesses to the brutal attack upon Dorfman.

* * *

NEW YORK.—Stirred by the order of Police Commissioner Bolan to "bring in the Gorilla Man, dead or alive," nearly 300 Negroes, mostly from Harlem, swarmed into Central Park on Tuesday night for the purpose of preventing a possible lynching against innocent Negroes who might become victims of the police dragnet.

Planned Southern Manhunt

The Police Commissioner's order to his men followed new, unsupported reports that two more women were assaulted by an unidentified Negro dubbed by the metropolitan press as a "Gorilla Man."

The Negroes who converged upon Central Park divided themselves into small groups and patrolled the park until nearly midnight. Their action was speeded by a lynch-inciting item in Monday's issue of Hearst's "New York Evening Journal."

Although white workers have not joined the movement against the lynch-frenzy in sufficient numbers, actions are continuing in Harlem in an effort to smash the police-inspired attack on Negroes thruout New York City.

Tonight a mass meeting is being held in St. Luke's Hall, 125 West 130th Street, to protest the murder of James Matthews on Welfare Island—as exposed in the columns of the Daily Worker—as well as the wave of lynchings which is raging thruout the South. The meeting is being called by the Young Communist League, Harlem section, in cooperation with the League of Struggle for Negro Rights.

Speakers will include Herman McAwain, Bonita Williams, Mrs. Bernice Da Costa and other national and local leaders of the L.S.N.R. The protest will lay plans for the election of a mass delegation to visit Mayor O'Brien at City Hall. The delegation will demand that prompt action be taken against the officials responsible for the murder of Matthews.

Protest Attack

It will at the same time protest the brutal attack upon the Harlem workers who met last Tuesday night in front of the Abyssinian Baptist Church to denounce the Matthews slaying. The crowd was attacked by police after Rev. A. Clayton Powell, Jr., pastor of the church, had refused the use of his church for the meeting.

On Monday over 150 Harlem workers attended an indoor meeting called by the Young Communist League at 100 W. 133rd St. At the conclusion of the meeting, three workers joined the Communist Party and nine the Y.C.L.

Prepare for Mass Trial

Plans are moving forward for a mass trial of all those responsible for the Matthews murder. Workers and ex-prisoners will be called to testify and prison officials as well as representatives of the District Attorney's office will be called to the public trial.

This morning at 10 o'clock Alvin Alfred, 25-year-old Negro, whom police are seeking to frame-up on a charge of attacking a white woman in the 23rd Street subway station September 10, will come up for trial in Jefferson Market Court. Workers are called upon to fill the courtroom. Alfred will be defended by a lawyer for the I.L.D.

* * *

Lynch Louisiana Negro

OPELOUSAS, La., Sept. 27.—Charged with an "attempted attack" on a white woman, John White, a young Negro, was lynched yesterday by a gang of white men. White was handed over to the lynchers by a deputy sheriff.

The Negro's body, riddled with bullets, was found in a thicket. The sheriff's office announced that no arrests had been made in connection with the lynching.

The lynching of White is the 29th reported this year in the U. S.

* * *

Mississippi Negro Lynched

MINTER CITY, Miss.—Richard Roscoe, 30-year-old Negro deacon, was lynched here last week, his body dragged through the streets tied to the sheriff's automobile, and deposited on the steps of his house with a sign saying, "Let this be a lesson to all darkies."

According to eye-witnesses, Roscoe was attacked by J. F. Matthews, an agent on the B. G. Humphries plantation, as he was picking cotton in the fields. When Roscoe resisted the attack, Matthews fired three bullets into him, but Roscoe, wounded as he was, took the gun away from him and struck back. Friends took him home to have his wounds dressed.

Matthews came back an hour later with a gang of white landlords, took Roscoe out of his bed, and fired 35 bullets into his body.

The lynching of Roscoe is the third reported from Mississippi.

Help improve the "Daily Worker." Send in your suggestions and criticism! Let us know what the workers in ——— shop think about the "Daily."

Thugs Club Painters at Mecca Temple

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

ly arrested at the headquarters of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, where he was leading a mob to kill the leaders of the Union, Jobin of Local 261, "Happy," of Local 261, and other gangsters followed them."

Weinstock refused to leave the hall when ordered to do so by the gangsters. "Rosen got hold of my arm from a terrible beating. I said I would go if they would tell me what they wanted, suspecting that they were going to take me for a ride."

Workers around Weinstock shouted, "Don't let Weinstock out of the hall with these gangsters." Outside the hall the gangsters told Weinstock that he and some of his friends are "on the spot" and ordered him to clear out of town. "We will go through with our plan even if we have to start a city-wide shooting. We have the whole underworld behind us. Don't forget, Zausner is not Shapiro."

After the gangsters left Weinstock outside the hall protesting loudly against Zausner's railroading of the settlement, the gangsters rushed inside to the section of the hall which Weinstock left and without warning clubbed workers on all sides. They brutally beat up Joseph Levitt and Paul Varga, who were later taken to the Roosevelt Hospital for medical treatment.

Varga's eyes swelled, skull cut and [illegible] from bruises over his entire body, described the gangster attack. "I was in the crowd of workers who came to the meeting early. I did not see Weinstock. I said nothing when I saw that Weinstock was going out. A few minutes later Rosen came back, jumped at me and with the words 'you are a Communist too,' he punched me in the right eye, then I felt a blow and was knocked unconscious." Doctors at the hospital administered stitches for a cut near the eye and a fractured skull.

Another worker reports that not only gangsters but a cop whose number was 4210, helped to beat up the workers.

Levitt, another worker, was so severely beaten, that he received lacerations of the skull, eye and cheek. He is near collapse as a result of the beating. He told of how he grabbed at a cop's sleeve and asked protection against the gangsters, but was answered with a blow by the cop which left him unconscious. "Happy" Cohen was responsible for this beating.

"In the lobby," says Greenblatt, another worker, "I found Levitt unconscious, his face bruised, and mouth bleeding. I carried him out to the nearest hospital."

All this occurred before the meeting. The meeting opened and closed with praises for Zausner by the other officials of the Painters' machine. The settlement which is supposed to provide $9 a day and a 35-hour-week was railroaded through without discussion. The announcement of a settlement, however, is a lie. No settlement has been effected with the bosses employing a majority of the painters.

The Washington Heights Association, which represents 75 per cent of painter bosses employing union men, refused to accept the Whalen agreement. No arrangements are being made to continue the strike.

That the attack on Weinstock is due to his leadership of the fight for the unemployed in the union and for unemployment insurance, is known to all painters. On the eve of the rank and file conference at the time of the A. F. of L. convention, it is the purpose of these racketeers to get Weinstock out of the way to smother the A. F. of L. rank and file struggle for unemployment insurance.

Pipe Makers Strike for Increased Pay

NEW YORK.—The workers of the L. & H. Stern Co., 160 strong, have been on strike for two weeks for recognition of the union, the Independent Smoking - Pipe Makers Union of America, and a 20 per cent increase in wages. Other demands are additional increases, equal division of work and no discrimination against strikers.

The strike is 100 per cent solid, even the foremen being out. The fighting spirit of the workers, among whom there are a number of young Porto Rican men and women, is strong, due to all the wage-cuts they have suffered at the hands of their bosses.

On every side you hear this remark: "We'll never go back to work unless we win all our demands!"

Brooklyn to Hear Ben Gold in First Election Speech

NEW YORK.—In his first election appearance in Brooklyn, Ben Gold, militant leader of the fur workers and Communist candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen, will speak in the Brownsville section this SaSturday evening at Premier Palace, Sutter Avenue near Hinsdale Street.

"The Program and Platform of the Communist Party" will be Gold's subject. The rally is under the auspices of Section 3 of the Communist Party.

City Events

N. Y. Election Rallies. Tonight.

Workers Ex-Servicemen's League Symposium, "For Whom Shall the Veteran Vote," Stuyvesant Casino, 142 Second Ave., 2 p. m. All political parties invited to send leading candidates. Robert Minor for the Communist Party.

Friends of the Soviet Union, East Bronx Branch, 1330 Wilkins Ave., 8 p. m. Williana Burroughs, Communist candidate for Comptroller.

* * *

W.E.S.L. Election Symposium.

The City Committee of the Workmen's Ex-Servicemen's League will hold an election symposium tonight at Stuyvesant Casino, 142 2nd Ave., at 8 p.m. The leading candidates of all the political parties have been invited to express their views on the Veteran question.

* * *

Veteran Delegates.

All Veteran delegates to the Anti-War Congress will please report at the National Office, 799 Broadway, Room 523.

* * *

Attention: Y.C.L. Metal Workers.

All Y.C.L'ers working in metal shops are to come to a special fraction meeting to be held at 35 E. 12th St. at 7:20 p.m. sharp.

* * *

B.M.W.I.U. Mass Meeting.

The Building Maintenance Workers Industrial Union calls on all building maintenance workers to attend a mass meeting tonight at 7 p.m. in the auditorium, 131 W. 28th St. The meeting is being called for the purpose of approving the building maintenance code and to elect delegates to the code hearing in Washington.

* * *

Antifaschistische Liga Meeting.

The Antifaschistische Liga will hold a mass meeting at the N. Y. Labor Temple tonight, 8 p.m. at 243 E. 84th St. L. E. Wins, Vienna Journalist, will speak on "What Is Happening in Germany." There will be other speakers and an anti-fascist skit by the Prolet-Buehne Theater Group. Admission 10c.

Caravans of Miners Shut Coal Pits

(Continued from Page 1.)

coal field is expected.

John Chiaromi, international board member of the United Mine Workers in Homer City, stated, "The holiday fever was spreading like wild fire and has gotten completely out of the hands of the union." Mass initiative of the "new" leader, due to tendencies below even over the heads of some of the "new" leaders due to tendencies expressed to weaken the spread and militancy of the miners, an expression of which was the failure to lead the march of the 30,000 miners who had gathered on the West Virginia state line determined to cross and pull out the West Virginia mines.

Martin Ryan at this meeting said: "I promised Doc Springer (radio broadcaster, friend of Governor Pinchot) that we would not cross the state line." This caused suspicions amongst the miners present and many expressed discontent. He also praised Pinchot, Roosevelt and the N.R.A., but received little response from the miners.

The capitalist press is trying to demoralize the strike by raising the fake issue of division among the Fayette County miners on the question of returning October 2. But they are forced to admit that a substantial part are firm in their determination to strike until the Frick Coke Co. recognizes the miners' demand.

The rising tide of the struggle was expressed when coal miners marched on the Carnegie Steel Mill at Clairton. Though weakly organized, the march had an effect of striking fear into the hearts of the steel and coal barons. One of the most imposing arrays of armed force was mobilized instantly against the miners.

The striking miners are more determined than ever to mobilize throughout the striking area and especially in the coke region for a march of thousands on the steel mills of Pittsburgh area, expecting at least 10,000 marchers, encouraging the steel workers to join the strike.

The march is planned for the end of this week.

Strike sentiment is growing inside the steel mills, which is increasing due to the strike which broke out today at Weirton.

The Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union issued a statement expressing full support to any move of the steel workers and willingness to co-operate with the strike leaders to bring about an effective strike front in coal and steel.

The National Miners Union is supporting the strike and is helping to give consciousness to the movement.

The N.M.U. is also making proposals to the Uniontown Conference on Saturday, issuing a leaflet for the coal fields with a full program of action.

Gutters of New York — By del

Two weeks ago, Sept. 13, we printed the above cartoon as a prophecy of the real purpose of the much ballyhooed "taxes on Wall Street." We reprint it today as the briefest comment on Mayor O'Brien's veto of the "Wall Street taxes."

Man and Wife Barricade Home Against Marshal

Riot and Emergency Squads Plus City Marshals Disperse 400 Workers and Arrest Evicted Worker

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"The Show's all over. Get goin'!" With billies poised, a small army of burly "defenders of the law" jammed men, women and children away from the barricaded home of an unemployed worker and his pregnant wife who were defying an eviction edict.

"The show's all over." But the few scanty belongings a bed, a spring, a loaf of bread, a chest of drawers, were piled onto the sidewalk to join company with another eviction on the opposite side of the same street.

The setting was 14th St. near the river, No. 615. The home was that of Clarence and Molly Roth. The other evicted family lived at No. 623. Mrs. Olga Vanza, widowed mother of three children, aged 13, 11 and 6, explained that the landlord would not take the check of the Home Relief Bureau, and that they gave her "$5 a week to feed her family."

For nearly two hours, police and marshals tried to break in the barricaded windows, tantalizing them with a display of the Constitution of the United States, an American Flag, and underneath it all a poster with large red lettering, "My New Deal." The sign calls upon the workers not to let the marshals throw him out, "to face the winter without a home."

Four hundred workers lined the streets in protest. They booed. They yelled, and showed their fists. The speakers of the Unemployed Council expressed the indignation and sentiments of workers who expect to be the next in line.

The crowd was dispersed again and again. And again they reconvened. With anger in their eyes, they watched the marshals break in the door and smash the windows, but still unable to enter the apartment, barricaded with boards, beds, and iron bed posts.

The riot and emergency squads, the city marshal with four husky movers, four police scout cars, carrying radio announcers, gave the atmosphere a martial aspect.

It was these "military" heroes and defenders of property, who ripped down the door. They smashed windows with sledge hammers; dragged the poor crippled furniture into the streets, and forced Clarence Roth, Harry Forbes, his friend, who is to be evicted today, and another friend, Allen, into the Black Maria, charged them with disorderly conduct, resisting a dispossess warrant, and forcing the police to destroy property. They were taken to 22d St. police precinct.

Clarence and Molly Roth have been evicted three times, and they know well the red tape they must go through before they can get another place to live in. Formerly they lived at 11th St. and Avenue A. They were evicted because Clarence Roth could not get a job. He is a statistician and has been unemployed for the past year and a half. They moved to 10th St. and, after living there for three months, were again evicted. This time the marshals ripped up their furniture, smashed everything they had, so that their few belongings were only worthy to serve as kindling wood.

Living at No. 615 for exactly three months, they were 20 days late with the rent, because the Home Relief Bureau would not give them the check until the eviction threat. Even when the check was finally forthcoming, the landlady refused to accept it, knowing that the Home Relief Buro checks are likely to be stopped any time. While she might get paid for the first months rent, still the second months rent is never guaranteed.

The Unemployed Council and the 14th St. Block Committee is taking steps to carry the slogans of Clarence Roth into effect.

"We refuse to let the marshal break up our home. Stop this eviction! Keep the marshal off 14th St.! And any other street! Workers dont let them throw us into the streets to face the winter without a home! You might be the next one! Down with the eviction laws!"

City Faces Payroll Default As It Pays Banks $30,000,000

Untermyer Confers With Bankers on New Taxes, Wage Cuts

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—The City has to meet a $25,000,000 payroll on October 1. It also has to see to it that the Rockefeller banks get their $30,000,000 interest and loan payments.

According to the latest reports the city will pay the bankers their money, and then plead for another loan to pay off the city civil service workers.

Last night the conference with the bankers, at which Governor Lehman and leading representatives from the Wall Street Rockefeller-Morgan banks were present, had not come to any conclusion.

The subject of new taxes, wage cuts, and increased subway fare is receiving increasing prominence in the discussion, it was reported.

Judge Seabury denounced the plan to run McKee as a "trick" to defeat LaGuardia. Seabury declared that the "credit of the city" had to be preserved.

On Saturday the Daily Worker has 8 pages. Increase your bundle order for Saturday!

Charge Against Grubin Unfounded; His Work Praised

The Sept. 8 issue of the "Daily" carried a statement purporting to come from the Workers International Relief that M. Grubin presented in the Soviet Union forged papers as a member of the W.I.R. and that complaints have been made by workers that "Grubin has stolen funds and is an unhealthy element."

The "Daily" was informed by the W.I.R. that at no time did they issue such a statement, nor did the organization at any time make the charges against M. Grubin, which appeared in the news item of Sept. 8 issue of the "Daily."

M. Grubin has presented to the "Daily" a number of statements and documents issued to him in the Soviet Union, where he was a "udarniks, (a shock trooper), and the U. S. S. R. government was highly satisfied with his work as an American specialist in poultry raising.

M. Grubin spent two years in the Soviet Union as a technical director for the building and operating of one of the largest poultry "combinats" in the world. He returned to the United States because of family affairs with the permission of the Soviet Government to return.

The "Daily" sincerely regrets that the Sept. 8 issue of the paper carried the news item making unfounded charges against M. Grubin

DYE WORKERS BOO MOFFIT AT MEETING

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 28.—U. S. Labor Conciliator John Moffit, was booed several times in a speech before the workers of the company union of the Textile Dye Company yesterday in which he attacked the National Textile Union and urged those present to accept the sell-out agreement of the U.T.W. leaders and go back to work. The agreement was negotiated by Schweitzer and Keller of the Associated Silk Workers and grants not a single wage demand to the workers. It was rejected yesterday by the rank and file dyers.

The President of this Company Union (which is called the Textile Employers Association), John Zwacki, today attempted to deny that he is in the employ of the Textile Dye Co. Rumors had appeared in the press that he was on their payroll. Zwacki admitted that he has been working together with the U.T.W. leaders since the strike began. He said: "Since the strike began, the Textile Employers Association has acted in concert with the U.T.W." Now his company union is to be officially turned into a separate local of the U.T.W., it was announced.

Stanly Matasaras and Bordenera Vincenza were held on $250 bail by Recorder Harry Joelson, who is also Attorney for the U.T.W., this morning. He gave the strikers a lecture against "rioting" and then turned them over to the criminal courts. The two strikers grabbed off the picket line yesterday in front of the Degrado shop were taken inside the mill yesterday and badly beaten by several cops, while the bosses looked on. Matasaras was clubbed and slugged later in the police station. Both are active members of the National Textile Workers Union. The Police were heavily concentrated at the police station opposite City Hall and the entire police station was roped off this morning to try to prevent the picket line from picketing the court room. Workers were kept out of the U.T.W. attorney's court this morning.

The picket lines of the N.T.W.U. and U.T.W. mingled again this morning near the Textile Dye plant.

The general Relief Committee calls for donations of food, wood and money to be brought or sent to 222 Paterson St., headquarters of the Relief Committee.

Marine Union Will Protest Agreement at Meeting Friday

NEW YORK.—The wage agreement and the marine code as it effects longshoremen will be reviewed at a mass protest meeting arranged by the Marine Workers Industrial Union for Friday noon at 18th St. and 11th Ave. Roy B. Hudson, National Secretary of the union, will speak.

Longshoremen on the North River docks should attend this meeting, the Marine Union urges, as an effective warning to Joseph P. Ryan and the officials of the International Longshoremen's Association that the longshoremen want the return of the 1932 wage cut and other demands of the rank and file code.

Shipowners have proposed a starvation wage of 30 cents and 40 cents an hour. Ryan has agreed to postpone any demand to the return of the old wage pending the formulation of the bosses' code.

Big Rally of 3,000 Knitgoods Strikers at Cooper Union

NEW YORK.—Knitgoods workers, 3,000 strong, filled Cooper Union yesterday in a giant mass strike rally.

Rappaport, chairman of the strike committee, was chairman of the meeting. He sketched briefly the history of the struggles of the workers to organize a union and stressed the point that the Industrial Union is the only one which has succeeded in building a strong organization representing a power to be feared by the employers. It is for this reason that the employers are ready to bring into their shops the United Textile Workers and the International Ladies Garment Workers.

Reports of the progress of the strike were made, and settlements in a number of shops were reported, with some 60 applications waiting for settlement.

Williana Burroughs, Communist candidate for Comptroller, greeted the strikers in the name of the Communist Party. A group of strikers of the custom tailors also presented greetings of solidarity. Ben Gold stirred the strikers in a speech calling for unity and for spreading the strike.

Ready to Distribute 250,000 Communist Election Platforms

NEW YORK.—One-quarter million Communist Party New York City election platforms are ready for FREE DISTRIBUTION to the workers of the city.

All workers, clubs, mass organizations, Communist Party sections and units can call for a supply all day at the Communist Election Committee Campaign Headquarters, 799 Broadway, Room 526.

Included in the 24-page pamphlet is an important article, "Guide to Workers," which contains information on how to vote.

Gottfried Dies, Victim of AFL Gangster Raid on Needle Union

NEW YORK.—Harry Gottfried, 43 years of age, a fur worker, died yesterday a victim of a gangster bullet when thugs raided the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union headquarters last April in an attack engineered by the Joint Council of Fur Workers of the A. F. of L. and the fur bosses.

Gottfried has been in the New York hospital during the entire period since the attack occurred. He leaves a wife and three children.

As his body passed the headquarters of the Needle Trades Union at 131 W. 28th St., on its way to the cemetery yesterday, hundreds of needle workers paid respects to this martyred victim of the bosses and their lieutenants of the A. F. of L. who are today reviving their plans for other brutal attacks on the fur workers' union

SPORTS

By Edward Newhouse

Shinnying Shindigs

FLAGPOLE sitting as a sport has definitely gone the way of mah-jong, F. Scott Fitzgerald and the Republican Party. Shipwreck Kelly, its foremost exponent, is reputed to be going the rounds of marathon dance contests along with that other establisher of world records, Nurmi's conqueror, Joie Ray.

Last I heard of Kelly, these marathons (for which our Page Six columnist is admittedly a sucker) have been transforming him to look more and more like his nickname. I had occasion to view the lad in Atlantic City and am naturally resentful at his failure to realize my prediction that he will go far. As a matter of fact he has gone far but not in the indicated direction. My informant states, in less witty terms, that this member-in-good-standing of the MacPherson-Hutton-Huey Long school resembles an object no self-respecting alley cat would drag in.

The late and unlamented flag-pole sitting has been superseded by a far more provocative, useful and refreshing sport. Hitherto a sporadic practice, this diversion has evolved a technique which has rendered it a popular favorite. Possibilities of development, to cop a phrase from the even more late and even less lamented Jimmy Walker, are limitless.

I do not choose to regard it as a fad. Both physical exertions and hazards involved qualify it for inclusion in a sports column. If this is encroachment, make the best of it.

* * *

THERE'S nothing new about shinnying. You have shinnied, I, too, have shinnied. You may even have shinnied up flagpoles. Then all this is old stuff. But did you ever shinny up the flagpole of your local city hall and hoist a red flag with "Hands Off Cuba" lettered on it? That is the accomplishment of a skilled New York devotee of the sport, the first of the current crop to achieve prominence.

On the morning of the discovery, the city fathers were gathering for a conclave. Several formed in a group under the mast.

"Yi," said a Borough President.

"Szent isten!" said a Hungarian alderman.

Nobody could get it down. The shinnier had cut the rope; the mast was too expensive to saw. Firemen with ladders failed. Reporters reported and photographers photographed, then newsboys came around selling the papers.

"Hands Off Cuba," read the crowd.

Finally the sixth patrolman to try, got it down. He had to shinny up.

* * *

AND the very next afternoon the scarlet banner floated over Yankee Stadium, this one without inscription. There was another commotion. The World-Telegram reporter came and mingled with the guessing crowd.

"A Bolshevik plot to kidnap Letty Gomez?"

"Colonel Ruppert laid up with scarlatina?"

"Ruth has the measles?"

It turned out to be a signal to people outside the stadium that the Yanks lost the second game of the day's double-header. This is just an incident and not strictly shinnying.

Not nearly as notable professionally as for instance yesterday's Chicago shindig. There a few enterprising comrades took over the German Consulate Building on Michigan Boulevard and in the dead of night replaced the swastika with a red flag, nine foot square, inscribed "Demonstrate Against Fascism Here on Thursday, 12:30 noon."

They hoisted the banner, cut the rope and greased the pole on the way down. This time not one of the three hundred, machine gun-equipped police who were massed to prevent the demonstration, could turn the trick.

Only a few days before, two women with signs announcing the demonstration had handcuffed themselves to a lamppost in front of the consulate and the same cops spent an hour and a half to saw them free.

The greased pole's banner fluttered for nine hours before they could remove it. This is grade A shinnying and if its perpetrator will send his name and address, I undertake to present him with my next two week's salary as a gesture of recognition. The sum will keep him in chewing gum money for days.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Club	W.	L.	P.C.	Club	W.	L.	P.C.
Wash'ton	97	51	.656	Detroit	73	72	.460
New York	93	56	.681	Chicago	65	82	.429
Phila.	77	69	.531	Boston	60	88	.414
Cleveland	75	74	.503	St. Louis	55	94	.369

New York at Philadelphia, Double Header.
Only Games Scheduled.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Club	W.	L.	P.C.	Club	W.	L.	P.C.
New York	89	59	.601	Boston	69	79	.333
Pittsburgh	85	67	.559	Brooklyn	64	85	.430
Chicago	84	68	.553	Phila.	58	90	.392
St. Louis	82	69	.543	Cincinnati	56	92	.387

Philadelphia at New York, Double Header.
Only Games Played Today.

Inning-by-Inning Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

(First Game)

	R.	H.	E.
New York 010 010 023	7	13	1
Philadelphia 000 000 000	0	7	0

Gomez and Glen; Grove and Cochrane.

Other game not in at press time.
Grabowski and Davis; Hubbell and Richard, Danning.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

(First Game)

	R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia 000 000 100	1	8	1
New York 000 207 10x	3	4	2

Other game not in at press time.

Striking Tailors Are Driven from Offices of the Amalgamated

NEW YORK.—Custom tailors on strike for two weeks, led by the Needle Trades Union, learned today that a number of shops which have been struck are sending their work to contractors signed up with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union. This gives the lie to the statement published by Hillman recently in the Italian perss, that he had nothing to do with the custom tailors' strike and wished the strikers well.

Today his duplicity was again revealed when a delegation of strikers went to the office of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and requested an interview with Hillman on the question of the scab work being done by contractors in ACW shops. The delegation was driven out of the Amalgamated offices.

I. L. D. Lawyer Tells of Clash With Nazis

(Continued from Page 1)

Nazis had placed around the innocent Communist defendants.

Among those whom Levinson called upon personally was William E. Dodd, U. S. Ambassador to Germany who "unofficially" expressed "great sympathy" toward the defendants on the two occasions during which the I. L. D. lawyer called upon him.

Following out every "helpful" suggestion of the government officials, Levinson even talked with Hamfstaengel, Adolf Hitler's publicity man, whom he reached by phone in the "Brown House" in Munich. Hamfstaengel told him to get in touch with the Supreme Court in Leipzig.

Having written to the Supreme Court only to be told that he must first get permission of the Nazi-appointed counsel, Dr. Teichert before he could aid in the defense, Levinson communicated with Teichert and was told that the latter could do nothing without express permission from the Supreme Court.

Dr. Teichert, Levinson declared, at all times acted more like an agent of the Nazi prosecution than as a defender of his Bulgarian "clients."

Given the Run-around

Levinson was shunted from one place to another, with the Nazi officials at all times maintaining the pretense that the granting of permission to Levinson was not outside the realms of possibility.

Forced to the wall by a bluntly-worded letter from Levinson in which the latter charged that the buck was being passed between the Supreme Court and the Nazi-appointed lawyer, Dr. Teichert (after ingenuously denying that the fact that Levinson was a Jew had anything to do with the situation) finally declared that inasmuch as there has been so many applications from foreign lawyers to participate in the defense, that he would give his consent only to a Bulgarian.

Warned to Remain Away

That this is an obvious sham, Levinson pointed out yesterday, is seen from the fact that Dr. Teichert had previously refused to sanction the participation in the defense of Detcheff, a Bulgarian lawyer practicing in Paris—who was the first to come on the scene.

Finally, the letters from the Nazi officials to Levinson became so threatening in tone that the French section of the International Red Aid (of which the I. L. D. is the American section), advised the American lawyer not to go to the Leipzig trial.

MEET YOUR COMRADES AT THE
Cooperative Dining Club
ALLERTON AVENUE
Cor. Bronx Park East
Pure Foods — Proletarian Prices

Bread Price Profiteering Spreads Starvation in Cities

MORE JOIN STRIKE IN STEEL, AUTO, COAL INDUSTRIES FOR HIGHER PAY

Foundry Strikers Defeat Gangsters' Threatened Attack

1,000 Out Solid Are Determined to Win Strike

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 27.—Carloads of gangsters were imported by the Walworth Foundry Co., at Greensburg, when the bosses refused to negotiate with the strike committee on Monday.

Riding through the town in big cars, they were preparing to attack the picket lines. Over 1,000 men are on strike under the leadership of the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union, demanding higher pay and union recognition.

Threats were sent to John Meldon, secretary of the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union, one of the leaders of the strike.

The strike committee sent out a general alarm for reinforcements resulting in a thousand pikets assembling within 20 minutes.

A bodyguard was thrown around Meldon and the local strike leaders, Morris and Conroy, to prevent a gangster attack.

Striking United Mine Workers of America members in the vicinity rushed in machines and joined the pickets.

The picket line was like an armed camp all night, preparing for the gangster attack. By Tuesday morning terror evaporated, the gangsters disappeared.

They are expected back soon, but the workers are ready for them.

The representative of the Greensburg business men, Yates, approached the strike committee on four different occasions, claiming to be impartial, and wanted to bring about a meeting between Mr. Coonley, president of the company, and the strike committee.

The strike committee agreed to meet the company and to discuss the demands. The company sent back word with Yates that they would meet only with "any group of Walworth employees, regardless of the number. The committee interpreted this statement as non-recognition of the strike committee and an effort of the company to talk to the workers individually.

The committee notified the company through Yates that they would meet only as elected representatives of the strikers.

This took place on Monday. During the day six machines loaded with bosses' representatives toured the city and the picket lines. After negotiations fell through many carloads of gangsters from Pittsburgh and elsewhere were brought in.

Relief is needed badly. A soup kitchen has been set up feeding over 500 daily, functioning day and night.

Pickets have thrown up tents surrounding the plant, getting ready for a long siege if necessary.

This strike is decisive in this district, and all organizations nationally are called upon to send strike relief to the Strike Committee, 1411 Broad St., South Greensburg, Pa.

Gain in Relief Made by Hillsboro Miners

HILLSBORO, Ill.—A delegation of 200 miners representing various mining towns, won an increase in relief of 10 per cent and a restoration of milk when they appeared before the County Relief Board here. The delegation was led by the Unemployed Councils.

Recently the county discontinued distribution of flour and milk. With the rise in prices the miserable relief of $2.50 to $3 for a large family was totally inadequate.

1,000 Radiator Co. Workers in Bayonne N. J. Go on Strike

Boss Shuts Down Plant; Workers Demanding Higher Pay

BAYONNE, N. J., Sept. 27.—Around 1,000 workers of the American Radiator Co. here walked out yesterday demanding a 25 per cent pay increase. About 1,400 workers are employed at this plant.

When the bosses received news of the strike a poster was put up reading: "Plant closes at 3 p.m." The workers walked out at 2 p.m.

Previously the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union held three meetings of the workers in the plant. One meeting was attended by 700 workers. Demands were drawn up at this meeting and a committee elected to see the boss to present the workers' dmands.

About 800 met at the shop gate this morning. Previously a company union had been formed in the plant, with delegates elected favoring the company's policy.

The A. F. of L. sent two of its organizers to try and break the strike by telling the men to go to the N.R.A. offices to "arbitrate" their grievances.

The Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union in a leaflet distributed to the strikers urges the men to recall the company delegates, and to elect a broad strike committee, to conduct mass picketing in front of the shop.

The offices of the union are at 10 W. 22d St., Bayonne, N. J.

Jacob Camp Dies; Was Party Charter Member

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Jacob Camp (Kort), railroad worker and a charter member of the Communist Party, died here suddenly on Saturday, Sept. 16, of heart disease. He was 47 years old.

Camp was for many years a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen and was at one time a member of the Central Committee and the District Committee of the Party.

About 400 workers attended his funeral last Wednesday which was arranged by his brotherhood local with the cooperation of the Communist Party.

Arkansas-Okla. Miners Howl Down "No Strike" Order

Lewis Aid Returns But Is Greeted With Boos and "No's"

FORT SMITH, Ark., Sept. 26.—Howled down by 2,000 Arkansas-Oklahoma miners when he returned from Washington and spoke at a mass meeting urging them to go back under the code, David Fowler, UMWA president of district 21, said he would go to each local and attempt to send the men back under the code.

Delegates of 21 U. M. W. A. locals voted for a strike last week while Fowler was in Washington helping draw up in the soft coal code. The wages provided for Arkansas-Oklahoma miners was the old scale of $3.75.

In the Spadra coal fields, Johnson County, 1,500 joined the strike. Several thousand more are out in Sebastian County.

"I have no apology to make for either myself or Lewis," Fowler said in trying to get the men to accept the slave code and wage agreement.

Boos and jeers greeted him from the 2,000 miners. Fowler started to speak, but was repeatedly heckled.

Riled by the miners' disgust with his attempt to put over the slave code, Fowler bawled out, "For God's sake, shut up before you show your ignorance."

Fowler quoted the Southwest Times-Record of Fort Smith, an operators' paper, which said that "Lewis is the greatest labor leader in the country."

He then made an appeal to the men to return to work. A chorus of "No's" resounded from the hall. "The president appeals to you to go to work," retorted Fowler. Again the miners shouted, "No, Tell him, no! Tell him no!" "We won't return to work until they give us a living wage and promise not to fine us for striking."

"If you don't go to work the government will send men in to make you go to work," Fowler shouted flaming with anger.

Fowler then changed his tactics. "I don't blame the miners for being mad," he said. "They have got a dirty deal. I am going to put this to a vote to see if you men won't go back to work."

Only a few scattered hands, mainly of Fowler's so-called "old guard," went up.

"I won't bother with you any longer," shouted Fowler, as he hustled out of the hall surrounded by his henchmen.

Many Tickets Sold for Banquet Nygard Will Attend Oct. 18

NEW YORK. — Although the "Vote Communist" banquet at which Emil Nygard, Communist mayor of Crosby, Minnesota, will speak, is more than three weeks off, October 18, at New Star Casino, workers and their organizations are rushing to make reservations.

Section 2 of the Communist Party has reserved ten tables or 100 seats. Sections 1 and 15 have made reservations of five tables each. The Daily Worker print shop and many organizations have ordered tickets.

The Communist Election Campaign Committee, 799 Broadway, through its manager, Carl Brodsky yesterday urged all workers and groups who wish to attend the banquet at which beside Nygard, Robert Minor, Earl Browder, Williams Burroughs and Ben Gold will speak, to make reservations immediately.

Tickets, which include a seven course dinner, music, theatre and dance entertainment are one dollar.

Fighting Wage Cut in Ford Chester, Pa., Plant

A group of the 6,000 Ford workers who went on strike in Chester, Pa., when Ford, under the N. R. A. code, reduced hours to 32 a week and slashed pay accordingly. The men are demanding a minimum of $25 a week.

Allegheny County Relief Increased by 20 Per Cent

Workers Make Gains Because of Organization in Unemployed Council; Conduct Campaign for Federal Unemployment Insurance

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The insistent pressure for more relief brought the promise from the County Relief Board at its monthly meeting with the Executive Board of the Unemployed Councils, that a 20 percent increase will be made in jobless relief. This will bring the weekly allowance per person in a family to $1.10 and for single people $1.75.

The county board, however, has dropped a number of its applicants, from the relief rolls. The unemployed organization protested against this outrage and already gained aid for 400 families who were previously eliminated. A re-registration is now being made to ascertain the number who have been dropped.

The increase in relief is totally inadequate to meet the steady sky rocketing of prices on food products. A considerable increase adequate to meet the needs of the jobless is asked for by the Unemployed Councils.

Relief distribution here suffers the same as in other communities. At best the county cares only for a small portion of the unemployed. The constant danger that relief will be stopped and the shifting of responsibility to other government bodies, makes it necessary to develop a coordinated program on a national basis.

This can best be achieved through a system of unemployment insurance. The federal government, by levying taxes on the wealthy could raise the necessary funds whereby every family will receive a weekly stipend in cash to live on.

The councils are active in getting support in its campaign to compel the government to adopt the workers Unemployment Insurance Bill. A demand for a minimum of "10 weekly for every adult, plus $3 for each dependent" is contained in the Workers bill.

A number of evictions were recently stopped here. An attempt to sell the belongings of Abraham Orma, a farmer in Patton Township, was stopped by the immediate intervention of the workers.

In Ambridge, Pa., five hundred workers attended a meeting called by the Unemployed Council. Over two hundred have signed in the organization. A victory was scored when single men heretofore fed only on slop in the soup kitchens are now given a dollar food order weekly.

2 Negroes Fired from Dress Shop; Lily White ILGU Will Do Nothing

NEW YORK.—Two Negro workers were fired recently from the Modaine Frock Co., at 571 Eighth Ave., an NRA shop controlled by the International Ladies Garment Union.

They compained at the NRA office where they were told the boss cannot be prevented from firing anybody he feels like.

These workers felt they had a claim on the I. L. G. U. since they were union members. When the agent pulled their shop down during the general strike, they went with the others to Bryant Hall, even when he told them they didn't have to go along. They didn't realize the agent was following the line of constant discrimination of Negro workers pursued by the I. L. G. U.

But they are certain of this discrimination now. When they complained to the I. L. G. U. officials they were emphatically told that nothing can or will be done about their being fired from the shop, even though it is controlled by the International.

HUNGER AND FORCED LABOR

By a Worker Correspondent

SOUTH CHICAGO, Ill.—In the little old house known as the Port of South Chicago Association of Commerce, on the Calumet River by the gateway of great industrial set-up, workers are forced to eat twice a day things that it is not fit for dogs to eat. And then when their so-called meal tickets expire, they have to go to work for the bosses five hours for 25 cents to have their tickets renewed.

NEWS BRIEFS

Bishop Opposes Arms Cuts.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Apprehensive of Hitler's warlike preparations and the Nazi foreign policy, Dr. Cyril Garbett, Bishop of Winchester, issued a warning note in his presidential address to the diocesan conference. He condemned the Nazis' "persecution of Jews on account of race and religion, cruelty to political opponents, repression of individual liberty and unscrupulous attempt to destroy the independence of Austria." He advised against any reduction in armaments.

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Balbo Plans Moscow Flight.

MOSCOW, Sept. 27.—It was reliably reported here that Marshal Italo Balbo is planning to duplicate his American feat by leading the same Armada on a flight across Europe to Moscow.

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Steamer Rams Hudson Liner.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sept. 27.—Dense fog over the river caused the Swedish freighter Roxena to collide with the Hudson River night boat, Rensselaer. Six passengers were hurt and 127 imperilled.

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Roosevelt Rests.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—After spending the day disentangling himself from ticker tape and attending a farewell dinner with his son James, President Roosevelt is reported to be resting easily at his Hyde Park residence.

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Italian Earthquake Kills 19.

ROME, Sept. 27.—Nineteen persons were killed and over 200 injured by the earthquake in the Abruzzi Mountain regions. Hundreds are made homeless and still other hundreds are sleeping in the open fields in fear of further tremors.

Re-Open Barlow Case, Jobless Council in Ft. Worth Demands

FORT WORTH, Tex.—Branding the recent grand jury investigation into the death of T. E. Barlow, murdered unemployed leader, as a whitewash, the Unemployed Council of this city is circulating petitions demanding a new inquiry. Barlow received fatal injuries in jail two days after being arrested with two others for "unlawful assembly."

Assistant District Attorney Dawson Davis has announced that he considers the case closed.

Workers' organizations all over the country should join the Fort Worth Unemployed Council in demanding that Assistant District Attorney Davis re-open the case.

PROFITEERING IN CITY BREAD PRICES, GOV'T HEAD ADMITS

Short Weight, Adulterated Quality Common U. S. Official Points Out; Housewives Organize Resistance

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Not only are large bakeries throughout the country reducing the weight of their bread loaves, and adulterating their quality, but unmistakable evidences of bread price gouging exist, according to Dr. Howe of the Government Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

In an effort to maintain high profits under the Roosevelt processing tax on wheat milling, large bakers are reducing their "pound" loaves to 10 and 12 ounces, Dr. Howe said.

Roosevelt Raises Prices.

The Roosevelt tax program has resulted in an increase of 1-3 cents per pound in the price of bread throughout the country, an advance of 16-25 per cent.

The Roosevelt Government taxes wheat milling and then with the proceeds of the tax pays the rich farmers to destroy wheat in order to raise bread prices to produce profits for the rich farmers and the big baking companies.

The Roosevelt Government is also "dumping" wheat abroad in order to reduce the amount of wheat in this country, also to raise the price of bread.

In addition to the adulteration of bread, there is developing large disparities between bread prices in various cities. In Indianapolis, bread is 6 cents a pound, while in Scranton bread is 9.2 cents a pound.

These sharp advances in the cost of basic foods meet with increasing resistance from housewives and workers, who are organizing picket lines in front of bakeries and dairies, demanding lower prices.

Sugar Buying Drops; Indicates Falling Living Standards

Indicating a falling standard of living for the working class, the amount of sugar consumed during the month of August fell 8.2 per cent below last year, it was reported today.

The amount of sugar consumed is considered by economic experts a very sensitive index of the living standards of a community. Particularly, it is considered a good indicator of the food consuming standards of the population.

The price of sugar has been rising since March.

1,500 Prisoners in Philadelphia Riot, Fire Cells

Hundreds of State Police Hunt Escaped Ind. Prisoners

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 27.—Eastern Penitentiary, where 1,500 long-term prisoners are incarcerated, was turned into a virtual inferno yesterday, just before midnight, when a riot started against punishment for some of the men. Smoke and flame belched from the cells as mattresses, bedding and furnishings were ignited. For over three hours the institution was in an uproar.

Led by Warden Herbert J. (Hard-Boiled) Smith, over 300 city police, augmented by state troopers, battled the rioters. It was only with the aid of three fire companies that the men were finally subdued. Some of them were nearly drowned by the force of the water. About twenty were wounded, of whom half had to be taken to the hospital.

The warden immediately relieved the police, saying that they were busy handling numerous strikes in the city.

"Long sentences and overcrowding" is given as the reason for the riot by Deputy Warden Melkranz. "We've got 216 lifers in here and others serving 70 to 140 years, 60 to 120 and such like," the deputy warden told.

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MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., Sept. 27.—Of the ten prisoners who made their escape from Indiana State Prison, four are believed cornered near Chesterton, Ind. Of the others, five are believed hiding near Wanatah, Ind., and the whereabouts of the tenth man is unknown.

The men had made a dash for freedom fro mthe prison shirt factory, where they were working. Four of the prisoners escaped in a car and took the sheriff with them.

Hundreds of the state police and deputy sheriffs are surrounding the territory near Chesterton in search of the escaped men.

On Saturday the Daily Worker has 8 pages. Increase your bundle order for Saturday!

Additional Greetings of 14th Anniversary Communist Party

DISTRICT 1		Salem, Mass.	
Boston		James Reilly	.25
Peabody, Mass.		Richard Reilly	.15
M Fischzik	.10	J O	.15
Pitomchuk	.10	R L	.10
Baeskowsky	.25	J C	.10
Cornichuk	.50	M A	.15
Lefkowitz	.15	A Regan	.15
Malanchuk	.25	Servis	.25
Litzkurch	.25	Katzoulas	.05
Oritzko	.25	Scourus	.15
Rabchunuk	.25	George	.25
N Maron	.50	Peabody, Mass	
N Lee	.10	Shevchuk	.25
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		Tailor	.25

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NOTICE is hereby given that License Number NYB 285 has been issued to the undersigned to sell beer and light wine at retail under Section 76 of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Law, at 137 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y., to be exercised upon the said premises. David Jacobson, 137 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y.

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The Negro People and the U. S. Congress Against War

The Negro People Are the Strongest Allies of Those Who Fight Against War and Oppression; American Imperialism Fears the Uprising of the Negro Masses in War Time

By WILLIAM L. PATTERSON.

THE United States Congress Against War will meet in New York City September 29 to October 1. Because this meeting comes at a moment when the danger of a new world war is greater than at any time since 1918, the Congress must mark the sharpest and clearest expression against war yet formulated by the American workers, farmers, and other anti-war elements. The Congress must make the greatest possible effort to unite these elements around a common program of struggle against war.

Nothing short of this will do. If this Congress is to express an effective move against war, to accomplish its tasks, the Congress must clearly examine and present the current trends toward war.

The clarification by the Congress of the present danger of war, and of the factors driving toward war, will bring to the various groups attending the Congress, regardless of their conflicting political views, concrete tasks which they can and will accept. These tasks will necessarily differ. They will range from mere protest to the highest form of political demonstration against war. But as a whole they will form an indivisible anti-war program which, if carried into life, can not only smash the program of the war makers, but will tremendously affect the living conditions of the workers and farmers here and abroad. The struggle against imperialist war is inseparable from the struggle against unemployment and hunger.

Herein lies the significance of the Congress Against War to the most exploited section of the American population, the Negro people, whose economic and political status was never lower.

America has never fought a war without a specific appeal being made to the loyalty and patriotism of the Negro masses. In every war time crisis the rulers of America have promised Negroes freedom. They have called upon the misleaders among the Negro people to echo these promises in order better to hold the masses in line. The voice of Booker T. Washington in 1898 and of Major Moton of Tuskegee, Alabama, and W.E.B. De Bois of the N.A.A.C.P. in the World War (De Bois' "Close Ranks" editorial, the Crisis, 1907; Major Moton's speeches at Camp Upton and in France) echoed the lies of the war makers who said to the Negroes, "This is a war for democracy out of which will come full social, political and economic equality for you," and "This is a war for the freedom of small nations," "a war for the right of oppressed peoples to govern themselves, for the right of self-determination."

The tactics of the ruling class were not accidental. Not without good cause did they fear the revolt of the Negro masses in time of war. The Negro masses today face the coming war as they faced those which have gone before. They are still enslaved; they remain the victims of jim-crowism, peonage, the chain gang system and debt slavery. Their cultural development is retarded by the almost unbearable conditions in the "nigger towns" in which they are forced to live. These hells of poverty and degradation, with their rat and roach infested houses, have no sanitary provisions. There are no paved streets or sidewalks and few, if any, street lights. No parks, no hospitals, no libraries. These "nigger towns" are hotbeds of prostitution and of vice. Cultural development is impossible.

Negro Masses Fight for Freedom

It is in such a position that the Negro people have faced every war. **Rightfully they can be called the weak link of the American war makers. Rightfully, therefore, they can be also called the strongest ally of those who are against wars of oppression.**

Every war has brought forth the revolutionary possibilities within the Negro masses. In 1776, as slaves, they fought with the colonists for the freedom of America, impelled by their own love of freedom and by the colonists' promises of liberty.

But having helped the white workers to achieve some measure of democratic rights, they were themselves pushed deeper into slavery.

As revolutionists they fought in more than thirty slave uprisings up to 1860.

In 1860-65, they fought for the Northern victory by withdrawing their labor from the plantations.

That is why, with America's entry into the World War, a special social campaign was launched among the Negro people. They were promised all kinds of advantages, all release from their oppression—after the war. And the Negro misleaders, Moton, Du Bois, joined in these false promises.

And after the war these promises were droned in the wild cry of deliberately stimulated "race riots" and lynch provocations.

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The new world war is already here. Japan is in China and Manchuria, preparing for an attack upon the Soviet Union. America, fearful that she will be robbed of her "right" to rob China, has sent her battle-fleet to the Pacific Ocean as a warning to Japan. Naval intimidation and intervention is prepared as a guarantee for the continuance of industrial and financial intervention in Cuba. England and America have provoked a whole series of armed struggles in South America, in an effort to win these markets. Tens of thousands of the homeless, unemployed youth of America are forced into reforestration camps under military discipline in preparation for further fighting.

The Congress Against War must show the Negro masses that the wars they have heretofore fought as a revolutionist for freedom have ended at a Peace Table where the question of their freedom was never reached. The Negro masses are against war for the enslavement of others as well as of themselves. This history of revolutionary struggle here is proof of their willingness to fight for freedom. They are a formidable enemy of American imperialism. They are the greatest allies of the native and foreign born white enemies of imperialist wars. The Congress must definitely bring these factors into the foreground. It must deal a smashing blow to the traditional alliance of the American white worker with American capital around the question of the Negro's inferiority. It must help to solidify the Negro masses together with the white workers, foreign and native born, into an irresistible force against imperialist war.

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Colorado Springs
OCT. 1:
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OCT. 2nd:
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OCT. 4th:
Film showing of "1905". Inquire at 317 Ness Bldg. for place of showing.

CARRYING OUT THE OPEN LETTER

Prepare Unit Meetings With Aim Towards More Mass Work

Work in Trade Unions and Other Workers' Organizations Is Task of Party Members

In this article Comrade Saul is raising the problem on how to simplify the life and tasks of the units and raise at the same time their efficiency. Similar suggestions based on the experiences of the comrades in the lower Party organizations are reaching the center.

The proposal that the units shall meet once every two weeks and the group system in the units needs further study and consideration. We are printing this article for discussion, certain that other comrades will be stimulated and will give their opinion on this vital problem of inner Party life. It is on the basis of the concrete experiences that the Center will be able to find the correct solution to this question.

Organization Department

* * *

By SAUL

An important problem facing the street unit is to combine agitation with action. To organize an action and actually lead the workers in the neighborhood it is necessary to know the territory, the concrete issues facing the workers in the block. In one place some families have been cut off the relief list; in another, a landlord shut off the water to force the Negro tenants to move out; in a third, the children went on strike because of the conditions in school, etc. Each neighborhood has its concrete grievances.

A unit in Section 5 began to issue a neighborhood bulletin. The response to the bulletin is a good one, four to five hundred being sold of each issue. This is good.

But the Bulletin is written practically by one comrade. In canvassing, the comrades do not discuss sufficiently with the workers their conditions. They rather seem to make the point the amount of bulletins sold. While we would like to sell many bulletins, it is much more important to spend time with the workers, become friendly with them and get them to tell us their grievances. General propaganda without action will not build organization.

The same is true of the comrades canvassing with the Daily Worker. One comrade of Unit 2, Section 15 has eight janitors taking the Daily every Saturday. These janitors were not called together, their conditions were not discussed, they were not drawn in to organization around their concrete problems. This unit had a meeting with 25 workers and elected a Block Committee. But no struggle was developed by the Block Committee.

Too Many Inner Meetings

Our active comrades, our best forces have so many inner meetings that they have no time left for the workers. Unit meeting, Buro meeting every week, etc. takes up all the time. **Is it possible to organize the work so that our units and buros will not have to meet every week?**

The present unit meetings are poorly organized and are of little value. The attendance is poor. The meeting is dry, the discussions usually general. If we would be able to devote every other Tuesday for the work in the neighborhood, what a tremendous force we would have, having all the members of the section out mingling with the workers twice a month.

Of course this can be done only if the unit Buros are well organized, the **Captain System** functioning. The Captain System keeps the Buro members closely in touch with the membership and makes it possible to mobilize them easily. Having unit meetings once in two weeks they would be well planned. The entire activities of the two weeks would be analyzed, the experiences reviewed. The meetings would be much more interesting, the political content of the meeting improved. Each meeting would actually serve to raise the theoretical level of the membership and give them the confidence and enthusiasm which political clarity provides.

We must have drastic changes in cutting out many of our inner meetings. Many of our comrades active in unions and mass organizations have very little time for unit work. This step will therefore make it possible for our best forces to go out two Tuesdays a month, invade the working class neighborhood, get acquainted with the workers and influence them accordingly. Of course this should be started with a few units or sections at the beginning. **If properly organized and a few units picked at a time we can introduce this system successfully.**

Attention To Mass Organizations

Many comrades working in clubs lose sight of the fact that the club is not an aim in itself. The comrades take a great deal of pride in the club. They work very hard to make the walls beautiful, to organize entertainments, etc. They overload themselves with these technical problems and, instead of giving the correct leadership in developing the raw workers, adopt a line at least resistance. For example, a comrade in "Club P" was paid no attention to by the leading comrades there. This comrade himself joined the Party. Then he was put in charge of unemployed work. Of course the comrade was new. The leadership instead of helping this comrade to develop and train him, began to criticize sharply his lack of initative. This shows that we do not sufficiently recruit for the Party. Our clubs and other fraternal organizations are not imbued with struggle.

Especially during election campaign and in our unemployed activities the mass organizations can and should play a prominent part. The old practice of assigning a weak member of the section committee as fraction secretary should be discontinued. **We have to pay more attention to our fraternal organizations.**

Letters From Farmer Correspondents

Roosevelt Myth Wearing Thin

(By a Farmer Correspondent)

SALLISAW, Okla.—At this typical southern county seat town last Saturday I talked to a number of formerly well-to-do farmers. They were old time standpat Democrats. They are cleared of the Roosevelt myth. I talked with one Democrat that I have known for 25 years. He said that he helped elect Roosevelt, but that he was ashamed of it. He said that he would vote some other kind of ticket besides Democrat or Republican.

The general talk was that something desperate had to happen between now and spring, and the men that expressed themselves said that they were ready for anything. Eight cent cotton, coupled on to $2 overalls, that sold last year for 90 cents, flour that sold last year for $1.60 a hundred, now $4. This has done more than anything else to dispel the Roosevelt myth.

This year, the renters received pay for what cotton they plowed up. The plan next year is to rent the land from the landlords, not allowing the renters even the opportunity of renting land. As the land is owned mostly by loan companies, this means that the loan companies will be subsidized, while the poor renters will be left out in the cold. The plan, at present, is to take 15 acres out of production next year, by subsidizing the landlords to the tune of $3 to $11 per acre.

Where is the renter to come in on the new deal? Why, he is to get his by an increase in the price of cotton which he is to raise on the land, but as they will not allow him to plant cotton which the government rents from the landlords, I fail to see where he is to get anything, especially as production credit is to be cut off from even those who may be successful in renting a few acres of unrestricted land.

How the Government Spoils Hogs to Relieve Unemployed

(By a Worker Correspondent)

OMAHA, Neb.—This is to draw attention to the manner in which the meat is being saved from hogs that weigh over 80 pounds; the lighter ones being thrown into the tanks to be rendered for grease.

The meat saved is not being cured in the regular fashion employed by the packers for light sides of pork, which is a pickle cure. Instead it is being given a dry salt cure, that is, the salt is rubbed into the meat before being put into a pile. As the sides are thin they soon become so thoroughly saturated with the salt that nobody will care to eat it. In fact a continued diet of such meat would probably cause scurvy, a dangerous blood disease.

This, it is said, is the meat to be given to the unemployed in the way of relief; and as usual, of course, anything is believed to be good enough for them, especially under the N.R.A.

If nothing is done about the matter, in time some evil results in the way of sickness and disease will probably become evident.

The Government Inspectors at the Packing Houses know all this, but they have to follow the orders of the Roosevelt government.

—A Worker.

Where the Workers and Farmers Rule

(By a Worker Correspondent)

At a recent meeting in the Soviet Union attended by delegates of old women on the collective farms, many got up to tell of their experiences. The following is the speech of one of them:

Kumush Nazinova, 64 years old, from Low Kurkigan told about her life. I was forced to marry my husband I was simply stolen. Two years after my marriage I spent in Sakle and scarcely ever left it. All day long I spun. We were poor. Then came the revolution. The collectivization began. I was afraid of the kolkhoses. I did not want to enter one. Neither would I let my children do it.

"The priests told us that it was bad to work collectively. They told me that I will be hungry and that my children will leave me. Only after a while I undestood that the new life was a good life. I am quite sure that the kolkhos is not only for the youth but for the old as well. It is for me too. Let our collective farm grow."

Colorado Farmers Rush Food to New Mexico Miners

(By a Miner Worker Correspondent)

DOVE CREEK, Colo.—The nucleus here in Dove Creek has pledged its support to the Gallup, New Mexico, coal miners. We have loaded one truck out of here with food for the strikers, despite strong opposition from the sheriff and a small minority of the populace, which forced us to start the truck on its 200-mile trip to Gallup after night.

A great percentage of the people here do support and sympathize with the strikers. We can load out another truck in about 10 days now with more food than was given the first time.

The food is contributed by members of the Farm Holiday Association, but the militant work was carried on by the Dove Creek nucleus. The strikers of the Western coal fields will receive our hearty support and cooperation.

Comradely greetings,

—Committee of Action.

Carrying on Work Among Farmers

(By a Worker Correspondent)

CINCINNATI, O. — Thursday I penetrated North College Hill and Mount Healthy, two townships never before concretely canvassed by our Party. Friday I walked 12 miles on Van Zant Road into the truck farm district.

I was asked many questions. One was regarding the losing of their hogs. I showed them in the August edition of New Masses where one man was plowing under the cotton, burning the wheat, butchering the hogs and last they were shooting the unemployed down with machine guns. I had this magazine to show, but I had to give it to the farmer, because he wanted to show it to other farmers. Nevertheless, I started them thinking about their conditions. As I was walking along the side road, in front of a farm house a car passed me going the other way. A chicken ran onto to cross the road and it was killed by the passing machine.

This helped me to call attention from the outside to a woman that her chicken was killed. As there were dogs there, I would never have gotten inside of that fence. Well they gave 4 cents, all they had, and the chicken, corn and tomatoes and pumpkin. For this I gave them all a "Daily" apiece

So comrades, if all the comrades would give more attention to the concrete work among the masses, we would be much further in our movement in the United States.

And as a suggestion, any time space is rendered in the "Daily," put a word on the farmer problem.

Here we have small home owners; the Unemployed Council and a Party Unit, and this coming week we will open an ILD headquarters. A short distance away, is the white section, where I am working to unite together through struggles around the needs of the workers.

FarmerEx-Serviceman DrivenOffFarm;Jailed for Taking Potatoes

(By a Farmer Correspondent)

BEDMINSTER, Pa. — According to last Thursday's Doylestown Intelligencer, we are informed that Fred Woerner, a farmer near Dublin, Pa., was put in jail at Doylestown. Why? Because he was caught at night taking potatoes from another farmer

Fred Woerner is an ex-serviceman with nine years in the service, during which time he was wounded, gassed, shell-shocked and disabled. Until the era of the "blue buzzard" got its hooks into things he was getting $12 a month compensation

Being unable to find work, Woerner has been renting a farm, which he worked. However, because of conditions, he could not meet the rent and so was forced off the place

He then found another place and after going to a lot of expenses to move and begin tilling the place, was told to get off again because the place had been sold.

So being unable to provide or produce for his family all this time, Woerner was naturally forced to do what he did.

And the majesty of the law locks him up.

Last Dime of Chesterite Goes to "Daily Worker"

CHESTER, Pa.—"I am answering the appeal in this morning's Daily Worker for help by sending in one thin dime—all I have—with the hope that it will be added to four hundred thousand more when it reaches the Daily Worker," reads in part a letter from Peter O'Brien, unemployed Irish worker of Chester, Pa.

"Use my name," continues the letter, "any time or any place it is required. I have nothing to lose but my shackles, and they hurt like hell.

"I think it is a shame, and a disgrace to all the members of the greatest organization in the history of the world that there is not a more ready response to the appeal of the only daily newspaper in the United States that fearlessly and relentlessly fights the battle of the working class.

"While it is true that most of us are suffering and in want, yet I wish to say that if every one who is interested in the struggle for bread would do a little at once, that you would have the full amount of $40,000 in less than two weeks. While in one week only $800 has been subscribed. What is the reason? It can only mean that out of the 90,000,000 wage earners in the United States, 200 have responded to the appeal.

"Now, as forty thousand workers strike in one single industry, and millions of workers striking in other industries and factories throughout the country and the discontent that prevails in every hamlet town, village and city — not only in the United States, but, throughout the entire world—I say NOW if ever the workers should respond to the appeal of the only tried, true, and most fearless friend the workers have ever had—The Daily Worker.

"The Daily Worker cannot function on an income of 1½ cents per copy. I doubt if this sum would be sufficient to pay for the stamps necessary to carry on the correspondence the capital check donations, churches. While the Daily Worker must depend more or less upon the pennies the Unemployed Workers can donate."

Contributions for Tuesday, September 26, follow:

DISTRICT NO. 1

C. L. Strobell, Little Compton, R. I.	$2.00
Total	$ 2.00

DISTRICT NO. 2

Collection at Jacob Kaplan's House, Far Rockaway, L. I.	3.26
J. Sterback, Long Island City	3.60
At Party in Brownsville, N. Y.	3.80
Was collected at Anti-Religious evening at the Goldensbridge Colony, Goldensbridge, N. Y.	
Pilchersky	5.50
Blashow	5.00
Piters	3.50
Lilenthal	3.50
Rubin	3.50
Weissman	3.50
Margulin	3.50
Zacheim	3.00
Potash	1.00
Rosen	1.00
Genin	1.00
Miriams	1.00
Flanenbaum	1.00
Anon	3.50
I. Fishmen	.50
Anna Fishman	.25
Anna Merlis	.25
I. Praft	.25
I. Grubman	.25
M. Grubman	.25
J. R., N. Y.	3.79
R. Greenberg, N. Y.	.50
Hennette Shenck, N. Y.	1.00
As a Party, N. Y.	1.00
Lerner Family, Astoria, L. I.	2.00
Lamb, Red Builder, N. Y.	.65
Krosich, Red Builder	3.52
Sidney Saltsman, N. Y.	1.00
Vine Dress Shop Collection	2.70
Marcella Giovannini	
Irnia De Goyani	
Abraham Epler	
Nettie Drebotnick	
Rose Aulitto	
Joseph Nappi	
Terry King	
Julius Menecksi	
Joseph Russo	
Mr. Newman	
Frank De Rose	
Little Guild Affair	22.28
Punko, Red Builder	1.78
Segal	1.00
Section 1, Unit 6	10.00
L. Crews, N. Y.	5.00
Progres. Workers Club, N.Y.	1.00
Vanzatti, Red Builder, N. Y.	1.00
Section No. 2, Unit 1	2.00
Section No. 2, Unit 3	1.00
Section No. 2, Unit 14, List	1.40
Bartles, N. Y.	3.00
J. Kaplan, N. Y.	3.00
Roumanian Workers Club, List No. 16940—Esther Rudomir	
G. Rudomin	.50
L. Rudomin	.25
S. Atkin	.50
B. Gelrita	.25
Morris	.25
M. Ackerman	.25
M. Rosen	.25
Jose Paperallo	.10
H. Horlick	.25
Berner	.05
Sam Bloom	.25
Bella Bloom	.10
B. Shafron	.50
F. Goldberg	.10
A. Shapiro	.25
M. Cherikoff	1.00
Total	$131.11

DISTRICT NO. 3

George Sapounis, Baltimore	1.00
Philip Schuck & Sister, Baltimore, Md.	2.00
S. C. Neblem, Phila., Pa.	1.00
C. Tulip	5.00
Section No. 3	15.15
Section No. 13	5.42
Italian Labor Sports Club	1.00
Group of Windsor Shop	2.80
Smith	1.00
M. Feculich	5.00
Branch No. 173, International Workers Order	.50
C. Glazier—List No. 30133	.50
Branch No. 76—International Workers Order	10.00
Brown	1.00
Lenin Branch—I. L. D.	1.00
F. Brown—List No. 54382	.75
Freiheit Gesangs Ferein	5.00
Rank and File Amalgamated Group	5.00
Goldberg—I.W.O. School No. 2	5.00
Russian Workers Chorus	5.00
Branch No. 36—I.W.O.	2.00
Branch No. 173—I.W.O.	4.00
A. L. Branch No. 5	1.00
Branch No. 40—I.W.O.	5.00
Lopatin, Phila., Pa.	1.00
F. Vitulo	1.00
Paulchin	1.00
Italian Labor Sports Club	1.00
Litwinuck	.50
Pall	.50
Cash Collection	3.17
Ukrainian Toilers	1.00
Goldstein	5.00
A Friend	1.50
Washington, D. C.	32.00
I. Passoff	20.00
Phillips	10.00
Pastor T. Riveria—Section 13	1.00
Branch No. 48—I.W.O.	20.00
Tacksey	2.00
Abe Paul	5.00
Total	$188.94

DISTRICT NO. 6

Chas. Litz, Sandusky, Ohio	1.00
Total	1.00

DISTRICT NO. 7

Movie Showing, Detroit, Mich.	32.76
Section 3, Unit 13 — Harry Kerby	1.00
Pontiac, Mich., on collection lists	5.03
Section 2, Unit 2—Pledges	
H. Lewis, Detroit, Mich.	.25
Jan Runiar, Detroit, Mich.	.25
Rosa Shall, Detroit, Mich.	.50
John Lulich, Detroit	.50
Section 2, Unit 2, List No. 17373	
J. Karnady	.10
C. Malu	.02
Tom Polilk	.50
George Hesroral	.10
Vasil Soldan	.10
Ava Smurak	.10
Margaret Simovich	.10
Hilda Nemovich	.05
Nick Agren	.05
Jos. Anderson	.10
Total	31.30

DISTRICT NO. 8

A. Landerberg, Gary, Ind.	1.00
Section 4 (Units 411 and 402)	3.35
Unit 902, Chicago, Ill.	6.50
Unit 116, Chicago, Ill.	.35
John Reed Branch of I.W.O. No. 548	14.00
Total	25.40

DISTRICT NO. 10

W. Howard, Dakota City, Neb.	.35
Total	$ .35

DISTRICT NO. 13

N.S AssA...C —L... stacch shrdl rd	
Wm. Urdang, Los Angeles, Cal.	4.00
Total	4.00

DISTRICT NO. 14

R. Thomas, Atlantic City, N.J.	.50
Jimmy the Barber, Atlantic City N. J.	.25
Alex, Atlantic City, N. J.	.25
Peter Piantanida, Atlantic City N. J.	.25
Peter Piantanida, Atlantic City, N. J.	.25
Mr. Frasier, Atlantic City,	.25
Louis Lunch, Atlantic City	.25
Philip Kaup, Atlantic City	.50
F. Silene, Atlantic City, N. J.	.25
S. Reed, Atlantic City, N. J.	.25
Charles Berkantree, Atlantic City, N. J.	.25
Kahn, Atlantic City, N. J.	.25
Levits, Atlantic City, N. J.	.10
Olnaburg, Atlantic City, N. J.	.25
J. Anderson, Cedar Knolls, N.J.	1.00
J. A. Bermes, Merchantville, N. J.	3.00
Loizie Singer, Lenola, N. J.	.25
Total	6.85
Day's Total	$350.94
Previous Total	3498.41
Grand Total	$3,857.35

NRA Solidifies Strength of Wall Street Monopolies

Drives Out Non-Monopoly Competition, and Permits Monopolies to Maintain Extortionate Prices

By EARL BROWDER.

IV.

"But the N.R.A. gives the right to join any union the worker wants, say the Blue Eagle boys. "If you don't like the policy of Wm. Green and the A. F. of L., join another union, such as the fighting unions of the Trade Union Unity League, or an independent union. The N.R.A. will protect you in that right."

Yeah? You don't say! But take a look at what the government and the employers, with the help of the A. F. of L., try to do to those who would exercise these "rights."

The tobacco workers of Tampa were organized in the Tobacco Workers Industrial Union, affiliated with the TUUL. The government of Florida came in, destroyed its headquarters, sent its leaders to prison on frame-up charges so flagrant that even the U. S. Supreme Court was forced to reverse the verdict, and turned hundreds of its members over to the Washington authorities, who deported them out of the country as "undesirable citizens," for daring to take their rights of organizing a union.

Later, when NRA became law, the Tampa workers' faith in their legal rights revived—enough to organize an entirely independent union of their own on a local basis. They sent a delegation to Washington to talk with the NRA administration. General Johnson and his aides refused to talk with them. When the delegation returned to Tampa, they were arrested, turned over to the Ku Klux Klan, who beat them up severely and ran them out of town. The union headquarters were again wrecked, and the members dispersed by police terror.

That is the reality of the "freedom to join any union," as the Tampa tobacco workers found it.

* * *

Or consider the case of the miners of Utah and New Mexico! In these two fields, the miners, by overwhelming majority and secret ballot, decided not to join the United Mine Workers of the A. F. of L. They didn't trust it, because its officers came into the field as the personal friends of the coal operators and government officials. Instead they joined the National Miners Union. They went on strike and won wage increases and union recognition. Then came word from Washington, from the NRA administration, that the local employers made a mistake to settle with the union. The employers broke their agreement. The union went on strike again. The governors of Utah and New Mexico, with the open help of the U. S. Army, of which Mr. Roosevelt is Commander-in-Chief, declared military rule, martial law, arrested all leaders of the NMU and hundreds of its active members, holds them incommunicado without trial, while the A. F. of L. officials openly issue calls for scabs to come in and break the strike.

These are typical examples of what is going on, in one form or another, all over the country, in all industries. "Unions of their own choice!" What a mockery!

* * *

For Whom Is the "Planned Economy"

"But even if everything you say is true," argues the blind follower of Mr. Roosevelt, "that only means that we must all make some sacrifice for the common good that will come from an organized planned economy under the NRA."

It is true that sacrifices are being demanded—and taken—under the "new deal" and the Blue Buzzard. But who makes the sacrifices?

First, the working class, whose income has been cut by two-thirds, to less than one-third part of what it was five years ago, and is being further reduced by higher prices every day.

Second, the poor farmers, whose income has been reduced about the same as that of the workers, and are losing their farms to the bankers and other mortgage holders, thus being turned into tenants or wage workers.

Third, the veterans of the world war, who are not only denied payment of the bonus (a debt acknowledged by the government by formal certificates), but who further had taken away from them by Mr. Roosevelt and the "new deal," a half-billion dollars per year from their pensions and disability allowances which they received under Hoover.

Fourth, the Negro people, most of whom suffer as workers, poor farmers and veterans, and suffer further as an oppressed nationality, whose wage-rates are omitted from even the NRA codes or deliberately set at figures from 25 to 50 per cent lower than the general starvation level, who are more than ever being jim-crowed and lynched in this time of NRA.

Fifth, the small bank depositors (some workers and many middle-class people) whose savings have been confiscated by the so-called "bank failures" (which is only another name for the process of big banks eating up the little banks). Many billions of dollars have been "sacrificed" in this way—to go into the vaults of J. P. Morgan, John D. Rockefeller, Andrew Mellon, and the rest of the little group of "rulers of America."

Sixth, the small business men are also making sacrifices. The abolition of the anti-trust laws have removed the last small restraints upon chain-stores, monopolies, and big trusts. They are free to use their mass resources to the full to crush and absorb the little fellow. At the same time these monopolies are writing the "industrial codes" under the NRA, in such a way as to guarantee monopoly profits while squeezing out entirely the little fellow.

On top of all these sacrifices, which all go to swell the treasuries of monopoly capital of Wall Street, further billions of dollars are being taken by the government through taxation of the masses, and through the operations of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation are being passed on to the banks, insurance companies, railroads and great industrial corporations.

These sacrifices made by the broad masses of the people for the benefit of Wall Street, of monopoly capital—these are called, with a grim humor peculiar to the NRA, **establishing a planned economy.**

But this is nothing else than a gigantic **trustification of capital** at the expense of the masses and of economy.

This increased trustification does not and cannot overcome the crisis. It was the previous trustification that made the crisis so deep-going and protracted. It does not organize economy to overcome those features which bring about crises and catastrophes. It only deepens the crisis and drives the world even faster to the further disaster of a new world war.

(Continued Tomorrow)

In the Home

By HELEN LUKE.

I see by the papers that the bourgeois ladies were having trouble making their orchids stick to their seductive bosoms, so someone invented a correctly shaped diamond pin that does the trick. It sure must be h——l to belong to the bourgeoisie. I'm glad I'm a proletarian with nothing worse to worry about than the necessity of finding a job.

A Highlight for the Fashion Page.

Comrade Editor:

In speaking of shoes and health, your readers would be interested in having it brought out that shoe leather is deliberately tanned in such a manner as to cause it to wear out quickly, thus necessitating the purchase of new shoes. Old-timers can remember when shoes lasted much longer before more recent tanning methods were introduced.

You advise that we wear low-heeled shoes, but any woman will tell you that high shoes are better-looking. That is because the shoe company puts its best designers on them and seeks to popularize them through style propaganda, etc. This also makes more business for them as a high-heeled shoe runs over the heel rapidly and loses its shape more quickly. I think all such little capitalist tricks for swindling the consumer should be brought out in your column. Such as how silk is dyed with weakening chemicals, often causing old cloth to tear around the pattern stamped on it. Silk should last a lifetime, but then the silk manufacturer wouldn't have so very much business.

—F. M. W.

* * *

We have for a long time entertained dark and ugly suspicious that practices such as charged in the above letter were facts. We'd be interested in having letters corroborating above statements if any of our readers work in factories where they have opportunity to check up on such practices. We do want to write some paragraphs on the subject of clothing too, but it must stand by for the present to make room for the culinary department.

* * *

TODAY'S MENU

Breakfast

Stewed Prunes Cinnamon Toast
Milk

Lunch

Pineapple and cheese salad
Stewed Corn Tomatoes
Sweet rolls Tea

Dinner

Sausage Candied sweet potatoes
Apple sauce Celery
Coffee

The prunes, having been in water all night, are now to be simmered very slowly about one-half hour, with sugar (about one-half cup to a pint of prunes) and the very small sliver of lemon you saved. For cinnamon toast, mix together butter, sugar, and cinnamon; spread on hot toast.

If you have fresh pineapple left from yesterday, use it for lunch. Put a slice (peeled and cored) for each portion; add a big spoonful of cottage cheese and serve on lettuce with mayonnaise. If you have no pineapple, make thin cheese sandwiches with lettuce and mayonnaise. Since the fresh corn does not look so handsome any more, cut it off the cobs. Slice off the grains about halfway down the cobs; then with the dull edge of knife scrape cob from end to end to take out the end of grain next to cob. Put in pan with fresh quartered tomatoes; stew together about ten minutes without additional water; add sugar (about two teaspoons to a cup of vegetable), salt, pepper, and butter.

For dinner, put the sausage in skillet and half cover with water. Simmer slowly, turning sausage and sticking with fork to let juice out. Water should cook off; then the sausage will brown in its own fat.

There are two kinds of sweet potatoes—plain, and yams. The yams are sweeter, more rotund, and of a deeper orange-yellow color. Use which you prefer. Wash, peel (keeping under cold water as finished), then dry, and cut into flat pieces three-quarters of an inch thick. Brown in hot fat, in large hot skillet; salt them. When brown, add water to half-cover them, and about one-half cup sugar, more or less as you like sweet or thin syrup. Cover pan and let potatoes simmer over low fire, turning them over with a fork after a few minutes, until they are tender and water is reduced to a little syrup. If water does not evaporate fast enough, remove lid and give pan more fire.

For applesauce, pare and core apples and cut in small sections. Cook with a very small amount of water, salt, and some sugar—about a heaping tablespoonful to an apple. A dash of lemon juice improves the flavor. When very soft stir well with fork. Turn into big bowl and dust top with cinnamon.

Wash celery well, scrubbing with brush. Here are some tests of a good cook: Does she wash the celery and spinach clean? Can she make toast without burning it? Can she get a meal so all the items are ready at the same time, hot or cold as intended? Can she make gravy without getting it lumpy?

If you want a desert with today's dinner, let it be light—a fruit salad, or Jello.

Can You Make 'em Yourself?

The dress today is very practical, and becoming to all figures. If you use plain material for dress, collar

and cuffs of ribbed material would look well; if you use plaid or checked wool, collar and cuffs should be plain. It would be a great comfort to have two sets of collar and cuffs, made removable by means of snap-fasteners, so you can wash them easily and have a change, too.

Pattern 1603 comes in sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 30, 34, 36, 38, and 40. Size 16 takes 2 5-8 yards 54-inch fabric and 5-8 yard 36-inch contrast. Illustrated step-by-step instructions with this pattern.

PRICE, FIFTEEN CENTS (15c) coins or stamps (coins preferred). Write plainly, name, address, style number and SIZE.

Address orders to Daily Worker Pattern Department, 243 West 17th St., New York City.

Letters from Our Readers

PRINTERS SEEK GUIDANCE

New York.

Comrade Editor:

There is located at 13 Hester St. a firm called the Surprise Press. This firm employs 5 or 6 men and pays them a wage in the neighborhood of 5 and 6 dollars weekly. I believe that they work 9 hours daily.

I would like very much if you will forward this card to the proper people so that these exploited workers could be organized.

Their lunch hour is between 12:30 and 1:30.

—A Comrade.

* * *

Editor's Note: We immediately referred this matter to the Committee for the Organization of Unorganized Printers, Room 240, 799 Broadway. If the comrade who sent us this card knows any of the workers in this shop, it would greatly help in organizing this place. Give this information either to the Daily Worker or to the Committee mentioned above.

WHY NO NEWS ON ST. PAUL?

St. Paul, Minn.

Comrade Editor:

Being a reader of the Daily Worker whenever I can get one, usually at the meetings here in South St. Paul, I see you are making a big effort to increase the circulation of this paper that to me and many of my friends is the real and only workers' paper. But I want to tell you from what lots of men from the Packing House here told me, that they never buy the paper any more because they say what is the use when there is never anything in it about South St. Paul or what is going on here, and that when one member mentioned it to Comrade Horwitz he just passed it up. But I think that is right, and if there was something about the things that are done in South S. Paul, everybody would be more interesed to buy it.

—Emil Johnson.

* * *

(We would gladly print news of your city, comrade, if we got it. We suggest that you write us about the conditions of the workers in St. Paul and that you get as many workers and comrades as you can to send in Workers Correspondence and news to the "Daily." We are writing to the Minnesota district asking them to assign somebody to be responsible for sending us news from their district.—Editor.)

Doctor Luttinger advises:

By PAUL LUTTINGER, M.D.

Answers to Questions.

* * *

Reply to Criticism

Al M., Bronx. — We note in your statement that you consider our column "one of the most stupid features added to the Daily Worker," also your apparently contradictory remark about the writer's "witty and clever criticisms and diagnosis." We accept your suggestion about sending our contributions to the Daily News—only we'll wait for that until we reach our second childhood and then we'll send them in to the Department of Bright Sayings of Children.

As to the question of the fee for an operation for piles, we wish to advise you that our correspondent was a laborer who evidently has no money, but apparently was willing to borrow the sum asked. We still believe that $100 was an exorbitant price to ask from a working man in New York, particularly when he can have it done free of charge in a hospital. We intend to continue to advise our readers along these lines, and we may even publish a price list for various operations which the Bronx Medical Society adopted some years ago. We realize that this would be hateful to you, but we consider the welfare of the masses and not that of the isolated individual. Most workers have no physicians to be referred to; thus differing from bourgeois correspondents.

As to the case of pregnancy in spite of abortion, we are willing to grant that you are a greater authority on "human passions, lusts, weaknesses and desires" than the writer. We have no right to doubt it, for the simple reason that we don't know you. But it so happens that the letter of our correspondent contained a definite statement which precludes any doubt about a new pregnancy. Of course, no physician would ever dream of considering such a possibility; they are such a trusting bunch, those medicos, and they must learn their gulls and their psychology from laymen.

As to surgical operations, the writer wishes to advise you that he is not a surgeon and that he performs only minor surgical operations. He will remain auspicious of abortionists because of his experience during 22 years of practice. As to the suggestion of putting an ad in the papers, we decline it with thanks. The writer needs no advertising, nor does any honest physician. As to the question of altruism, it can be left safely to those who know us personally. So far our intentions have never been questioned, except by a few quacks who had their own private axes to grind.

* * *

Boils in the Nose

F. M. H., Washington, D. C.—Try to fill your nostrils with 100 per cent ichthyol ointment. Be sure you don't keep picking at your nose. If you have any vibrassae (small hair at the orifice of the nose), pull them out with a tweezer and touch up the place with iodine. Use the ichthyol every night. If no improvement takes place, see your physician, if you have one; if not, write us again.

* * *

Desire Under the Elms

R. S.—It is refreshing to hear of somebody who actually wants a baby in these days of high cost of loving. We cannot tell from your letter whether the abortion, nine years ago had something to do with your inability to become pregnant. The tragedy of the proletarian woman under the capitalist system is that she cannot afford to have children when she is young; later, when circumstance might allow her to have a baby, she is either too old or too sick. Have you ever been examined by a physician?

Diagnosis is not Enough

M. S., Brooklyn—We don't blame you for not being satisfied with the wonderful diagnosis made at the hospital and by the private specialist. You want to get well, which is an unpardonable sin! We are writing you privately.

* * *

Readers desiring health information should address their letters to Dr. Paul Luttinger, c-o Daily Worker, 35 E. 12th St., New York City.

S.S. UTAH

A novel by an American Seaman

MICHAEL PELL

THE STORY SO FAR: The crew of the S. S. Utah, deeply impressed by what they witnessed during a brief stop at the Soviet port of Leningrad, organize and strike against working on a Sunday, their day off. Led by Slim, a member of the Marine Workers Industrial Union, the ship is being slowly organized, with more and more members of the crew joining the union. You read how Pitts, after joining the M. W. I. U. at Leningrad, circulated a resolution for the defense of the Soviet Union, and how Bobby attended the world congress of the I. S. H. You also read how the men protested against the serving of hash and tapioca paste for Sunday dinner, marching together to the kitchen and demanding better food. Then they go about organizing a ship's committee and draw up their demands in preparation for strike. Now read the final installment:

INSTALLMENT 40.

ALL during the next day, the passengers stuck their heads over the railing. They had bets with each other, as to who would be the first to sight the Statue of Liberty. There was nothing unusual to be observed among the crew from the outside. The one watch went on, the other off . . .

As soon as the pilot came on, Lag was called up to take the wheel. "Half speed ahead."

"Stand by fore and aft!"

The deck gang went to their posts. Tugs and ferries ploughed busily back and forth. The "UTAH" whistled importantly, passed under the high bridges, passed pier after pier . . . headed for Pier 18. The tugs fore and aft started to take the ship in. The Captain gave his commands through a megaphone from the bridge.

Gunnar stood ford alongside the winch. His eyes were attentively watching the approaching Pier. Suddenly his lower jaw projected. He turned quickly to Eddie and whispered a few quick words. Eddie climbed down the ladder to the deck. The mate called him back; Eddie broke into a run. Midships, he ran his head into the edge of an iron door, kept on running . . .

"Slim, Slim! The cops are on the dock!"

The men aft didn't understand at first. But the bleeding head of the kid, and his breathlessness, told them enough. With one movement, they crowded the second mate to the railing.

"Take the lines off the winch!" ordered Slim. "Lines overboard!"

Eddie turned and started for'd. Midships, one of the Cadets started after him, and Eddie started to holler to Gunnar:

"Lines off the winches! Throw the lines overboard!"

The mate jumped to the winch and started grappling with Gunnar. The other men hesitated a minute. Then the Swede waded in to Gunnar's side.

"Bos'n!" yelled the mate.

"Bos'n!" ordered the Captain from the bridge. "Take that man off!"

The Bos'n hesitated a minute, the Captain and the mate yelled to him again. The Bos'n grabbed a shackle and tackled the Swede. By this time the Gunnar freed himself from the mate and jumped for the Bos'n, yelling for the other men to help. The little Finn remained standing by the railing . . . Below on the deck, Eddie and the Cadet were scrapping.

THE ship's siren was blowing like wild. The Captain, beside himself with rage, yelled orders to the pier. Suddenly, a police boat hove into view, a whole squad on board . . .

Aft, they had succeeded in throwing the lines overboard. The ship, cut off from the tug, swung around in a big circle, toward the pier. The for'd tug tried desperately to straighten her out. But nobody stood by the lines any more. The Bos'n had been thrown overboard and was calling for help.

"Off the decks! Everybody in the fo'castle!"

The black gang came out of the engine room. Eskimo and the little Finn were locked in Barney's room and told to be quiet.

"Everybody here?"

Eddie was missing; he had been carried to his bunk. The cooks and two of the stewards were missing, as well as the scullion.

"We don't tie the ship up, until the police are removed from the pier, understand? Lock yourselves into your focastles! The ship's committee will handle the rest!"

Fritz rushed in: "Our comrades are in front of the gate! They are carrying placards and trying to get on the dock!"

Bobby was jumping out of his skin with excitement! "Let's do something! Man, we ought to have gats!" Bill Haskell, the second assistant, retained his presence of mind completely. "Keep your hat on! We'll just set here until they come after us. It won't be long now!"

He was right. The mate, accompanied by four policemen, came in. All with drawn revolvers. The mate seemed beside himself with rage and fright. An endless flow of curses issued out of his mouth. As soon as he saw Slim, he made a go at him. The next minute, an enamel pitcher bounced off the mate's head, from behind. Bobby! Losing control of himself entirely, he fought past the cops, and sailed into the mate. A shot rang out. Bobby groaned, threw his hands up, and collapsed. Two shots more . . .

Suddenly the deck trembles. The ship's side has rammed the dock. The men come running out of the fo'castles and crowd into the messroom. "Slim! Slim!" yells Eddie. The police, bewildered, shoot again, again.

On deck, the Filippino is jumping up and down and yelling: "Help, Kameradoes! They're murdering us! Help!"

In front of the gate, the pickets from the Marine Workers Industrial Union and Unemployed Council are crowded, trying to get in. The longshoremen stop working, wondering what it's all about. Fighting going on aboard the UTAH! . . Fighting in front of the gates . . All of a sudden the watchmen give way and the pickets storm in. The longshoremen read the placards: Strike against wage-cuts! Strike against speed-up! Against imperialist wars! Longshoremen, show your solidarity!

The leader of the pickets calls to the longshoremen: "Fellow workers! The crew of the UTAH is striking also for your good! Strike with them! Solidarity!" The longshoremen are undecided. The pickets, excited and burning with fight, mingle with them, take them along towards the dock. The longshoremen all over the pier stop work to a man and start running for the dock. "We're with you! We're with you!"

THE END.

JIM MARTIN — Arrested Again

by QUIRT

THE LABOR PRESS

QUEENSBORO VOICE, Published weekly by the "Queensboro Voice" Publishing Co., 42-06 27th St., Long Island City, L. I. Vol. 1, No. 14. Price, 2 cents.

By ROBERT KENT

The small town newspaper exercises an important influence on the American masses. Intimately acquainted with conditions in the particular locality, such papers are read attentively within the neighborhood, and on local issues often carry more weight than the large metropolitan newspapers read by the same people.

The average small town or neighborhood newspaper is well controlled not only by the local politicians and businessmen, but through generous ads also by large utility corporations.

Initiation of revolutionary small town or community newspapers, as exemplified by "The Queensboro Voice," is an important step in rallying the masses in outlying localities to activities in the class struggle.

Though new in the field, the "Voice" appears to have already gripped the interest of the workers in that community by ferreting out the local news of the class struggle. This in contrast to the method used by boss-publications of this character which run columns on social events and doctored articles flattering social figureheads and ward-heelers.

The "Queensboro Voice," dated September 25th, carries on the front page and on the inside, too, stories of a series of strikes in that vicinity, especially shoe strikes, written by workers who are out on strike. It means that the workers are reading this revolutionary publication and writing for it. A notable achievement, indeed, for this young publication.

The main story on the front page exposes Jim-crowism in the St. Johns Hospital. There is a large Negro population in Long Island City and vicinity, and it is to the credit of the editorial board that it is alert not only in the newspaper sense of "scooping" important stories, but from the political angle by fighting against discrimination against the Negro workers in that locality.

Its editing, make-up and intimate style of writing can be followed with profit by other revolutionary publications of this character. It establishes a friendly and neighborly relationship with the reader.

Some of its features, "Seeing Behind Headlines," a resume of international news from the class angle, "The NRA At Work Here and There," "International Labor Defense News," and "X-Rays" are excellent.

THE DAWN

From the Famous War Novel "UNDER FIRE"

By Henri Barbusse

Henri Barbusse, the eminent French writer and anti-war leader, was invalided three times during the World War and returned three times to the front. In 1916 the first and most famous of all war novels, "Under Fire," appeared and Barbusse was denounced by the military authorities. Since then he has devoted his great talents and energies to the working class movement actively participating in the organization of European anti-war congresses. Barbusse will pay his first visit to America as a delegate to the United States Congress Against War, when he will be the principal speaker at the mass meetings tomorrow at Mecca Temple and St. Nicholas Arena, New York City.

AT THIS moment there was a dull noise; cries broke out around us, and we shuddered. A length of earth had detached itself from the hillock on which—after a fashion—we were leaning back, and had completely exhumed in the middle of us a sitting corpse, with its legs out full length. The collapse burst a pool that had gathered on the top of the mound, and the water spread like a cascade over the body and laved it as we looked.

Someone cried, "His face is all black!"

"What is that face?" gasped a voice.

Those who were able drew near in a circle, like frogs. We could not gaze upon the head that showed in low relief upon the trench-wall that the landslide had laid bare. In place of the face we found the hair, and then we saw that the corpse which had seemed to be sitting was broken, and folded the wrong way. In dreadful silence we looked on the vertical back of the dislocated dead, upon the hanging arms, backward curved, and the two outstretched legs that rested on the stinking soil by the points of the toes. . . .

"I'm going to die." The echo came at that moment exactly from Paradis' neighbor, who no doubt had examined the wound in his belly. "I'm sorry on account of my children."

A STILL more violent blast of wind shut our eyes and choked us. When it had passed, and we saw the volley take flight across the plain, seizing and shaking its muddy plunder and furrowing the water in the long gaping trenches—long as the grave of an army—we began again.

"After all, what is it that makes the mass and the horror of war?"

"It's the mass of the people."

"But the people—that's us!"

He who had said it looked at me inquiringly.

"Yes," I said to him, "yes, old boy, that's true! It's with us only that they make battles. It is we who are the material of war. War is made up of the flesh and the souls of common soldiers only. It is we who make the plains of dead and the rivers of blood, all of us. . . ."

"Yes, that's true. It's the people who are war; without them, there would be nothing, nothing but some wrangling, a long way off. But it isn't they who decide on it; it's the masters who steer them."

"The people — they're nothing, though they ought to be everything," then said the man who had questioned me. . . . Escaped from torment, on all fours in the deep grease of the ground, he lifted his leper-like face and looked hungrily before him into infinity. "The peoples of the world ought to come to an understanding, through the hides and on the bodies of those who exploit them

HENRI BARBUSSE

one way or another. All the masses ought to agree together. . . ."

"That would be fine!" said one.

"Too fine to be true!" said another.

But the third said, "It's because it's true that it's fine. . . . And it's not because it's fine that it will come.

It's because it's true that it has to be."

"Then, since justice is wanted by the people, and the people have the power, let them do it."

"They're beginning already!" said some obscure lips. . . .

SUCH is the logic that I hear and follow of the words spoken by these pitiful fellows cast upon the field of affliction, the words which spring from their bruises and pains, the words which bleed from them.

"We shall say to ourselves, "says one, "'After all, why do we make war?' We don't know at all why, but we can say who we make it for . . . whole nations go to slaughter marshalled in armies in order that the gold-striped caste may write their princely names in history, so that other gilded people of the same rank can contrive more business, and expand in the way of employees and shops. . . ."

Ah, you are right, poor countless workmen of the battles, you who have made with your hands all of the Great War. . . . Against you and your great common interests which as you dimly saw are the same thing in effect as justice, there are not only the sword wavers, the profiteers and the intriguers. . . .

With them are all the parsons who seek to excite you and to lull you to sleep with the morphine of their Paradise, so that nothing may change. There are the lawyers, the economists, the historians—and how many more?—who befog you . . . who declare the inter-antagonism of nationalities at a time when the only unity possessed by each nation of today is in the arbitrary map-made lines of her frontiers, while she is inhabited by an artificial amalgam of races. . . . And even while they are saying that they do not wish for war they are doing all they can to perpetuate it. . . .

These are your enemies . . . all those people who cannot or will not make peace on earth; all those who for one reason or another cling to the ancient state of things and find or invent excuses for it—they are your enemies!

They are your enemies as much as those German soldiers are today who are prostrate here between you and the mud, who are only poor dupes hatefully deceived and brutalized, domestic beasts. They are your enemies wherever they were born, however they pronounce their names, whatever the language in which they lie. Look at them, in the heaven and on earth. Look at them, everywhere! Identify them once and for all, and be mindful for ever!

THE NEW FILM

Hollywood Formula Plot Mars Good Photography of "S.O.S. Iceberg"

"S.O.S. Iceberg," a screen drama on the West Coast of Greenland, under the supervision of Dr. Arnold Fanck; directed by Tay Garnett, and presented by Universal at the Criterion Theatre with the following cast: Rod La Rocque, Leni Riefenstahl, Sepp Rist, Gibson Gowland, Dr. Max Holsboer, Walter Rimi, and Ernst Udet.

. . . .

This might have been a cameraman's picture, for it contains some of the most beautiful snow and ice photography that has been presented on the screen in many months. But all of the camera beauty is sacrificed for a Hollywood formula PLOT. Had the producers been content with an unadulterated documentary film this would have probably been something of a masterpiece. The photographers have taken great pains to capture realistically drifing glaciers, new-born icebergs, fighting polar bears, breath-taking blizzards and snow drifts. Arnold Fanck supervised this film. And it is no secret that he is the greatest authority on snow and ice photography. He knows how to make this type of film. All those who have seen the "White Hell of Pitz Palu" and "Storm Over Mount Blanc" (made by Fanck) will know what I mean. Even "White Hell" was almost ruined by a somewhat ethereal love tale. But G. W. Pabst, who directed the story portion of that movie and collaborated on the scenario, saved it. All "S. O. S. Iceberg" proves is that Tay Garnett, its director, is not G. W. Pabst, and that Rod La Rocque, its star, is still a ham actor.

The story concerns itself with a reckless young explorer, played by Mr. La Rocque, who heads a rescue party into the Arctic in search of a lost expedition. He runs off alone after calling the rest of the members of the crew "yellow" and is soon lost in the Greenland wastes. The balance of the film is taken up with the finding of Mr. La Rocque and the final rescue of the remaining members of the party by Major Udet and several hundred Esquimos. Doubtless you will have guessed that in the end all of the deserving heros are saved. The villain is played by Gibson Gowland who is famous for his acting in that old silent classic "Greed." Leni Riefenstahl the tragic heroine of "White Hell of Pitz Palu" plays the part of Rod La Rocque's flying wife.

There is another point that deserves to be mentioned. Here is a sound film that is actually hampered by sound—by spoken lines. Aside from the bad acting of most of the members of the cast this motion picture suffers from the fact that the documentary sections were conceived as a silent picture and the acted portions as a bad stage drama. The two simply can't mix. Titles instead of spoken lines might have made for smoother action but the dramatic direction by Mr. Garnett is so poor that I have my doubts.

Universal is having some trouble with the picture. It boasts of Major Ernst Udet, famous German stunt flyer and war ace. He does some extraordinary work in this film (as he did in "White Hell" and "Storm Over Mt. Blanc." However, when he was in Hollywood recently, he went out of his way to wave the Swastika. This got him in Dutch with a great many people and as a result they are avoiding the film on account of him.

—IRVING LERNER.

Misleaders Prevail at Meet of Progressive Miners in Benld

In publishing the following letter, the Daily Worker calls upon other miners to send similar correspondence from the mining regions. The reason for the Daily Worker's failure to print a story on the Progressive Miners anniversary meeting is that no news of it was sent in. Other miners, as well as "M.S.", are urged to report happenings in their localities regularly.

(By a Miner Correspondent)

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—Being a reader of the Daily, I waited in vain last week for news or an article on the things that happened at the Progressive Miners' first anniversary celebration at Benld, at which more than 30,000 miners, their wives, and families, from all over the state, were present. I want to give a brief picture of this "celebration," which is important for all miners, especially those who helped organize the Progressive Miners.

Most of us came to this celebration expecting to hear miners tell of the heroic struggles of Progressives still on strike in Franklin, Williamson, Saline, Perry, and Christian counties. We expected to hear stories of the heroic sacrifices made and being made to establish the Progressive Miners. We expected to hear a further program of action. As members of an organization which has made so many sacrifices on the picket line, which has experienced all the terror imaginable from the hands of Lewis gun thugs and state militia, we certainly did not expect to find a bunch of politicians conducting a "red baiting" meeting in the good old fashioned Lewis style.

One look at the platform was enough to tell us that most of the people on the stage were not the ones who helped us organize, but simply a group of politicians trying to cash in on our sacrifices. There was the officialdom of the Progressive Miners of America. There was the notorious drunkard, Sheriff Fries, who in 1931 turned over miners who were protesting against Lewis and Walker to the authorities of Franklin County, none other than the well known Sheriff Robinson. And with him was his first lieutenant, States' Attorney Sefrit, whose main duty is "red baiting." And then there were some senators, etc. who kept on telling funny stories and how much they were going to do for us!

The whole thing was enough to turn a guy's stomach. It's just as Mrs. Wieck (the only left wing speaker allowed because they did not dare exclude her) said: "Last year on the very same platform we had all kinds of speakers, all kinds of political ideas represented; Republican, Democratic, Socialist, Communist—but they were all workers, they were all miners, and today what do we have on this same platform—a bunch of politicians."

There was not only "red-baiting" from the stage, but 200 special deputies were placed in the park to guard against the reds, the very ones who were on the picket line, the very ones who fought against Lewis and built the Progressive Miners of America. An example of the gag rule now being enforced by the leadership of the P. M. A. can be seen from the following incident. A bunch of Progressive Miners from Mascoutah came down to the celebration. They were standing and talking to each other, and remarking that they did not like the sheriff's statement that "I dare the Communists to hold a meeting in this county." Moreover, these miners liked the speech of Mrs. Wieck and so they applauded. All of a sudden a deputy was in front of them demanding from where they were. They said: "from Mascoutah." Then he asked: "What do you do there?" not only did he ask, but he looked ready for a fight. They answered: "We're're miners." "Well," he said, "We don't want any red stuff around here, or we'll drive you out of town."

In the midst of all this a leaflet came down, issued by airplane. The leaflet told a lot of dirt about P.M.A leaders and must have been issued by a Peabody agent. They tried to say that Communists issued the leaflet, but the miners wouldn't swallow that stuff, so they had to quit. The miners are convinced that the person who wrote the leaflet is one of the inner circle of the P.M.A. officials-sacrifices.

I don't have to tell you how disappointed many of us were. Instead of a real P.M.A. celebration we found a "whoopee" like the A. F. of L. used to have years ago. Instead of hearing a program of action from our President Pearcy, all we hear is "Trust in Washington and the N.R.A." As we left the celebration many of us were convinced that we have another fight on hand, a fight for better conditions, a fight against reactionary officials and politicians, a fight for the rank and file union for which we have already made so many sacrifices.

—M. S.

WHAT'S ON

Thursday

OFFICE WORKERS UNION membership meeting, at Labor Temple, 243 E. 14th St., at 8 p.m. All members should attend.

HARLEM WORKERS SCHOOL, last week of registration, 200 W. 135th St. Room 212B.

LECTURE by Williana J. Burroughs at Wilkins Hall, 1330 Wilkins Ave., Bronx, on "Education and Planned Economy in the Soviet Union." Auspices, East Bronx F.S.U. Branch.

LECTURE and Play on the "N.R.A." at Paradise Manor, 11 W. Mt. Eden Avenue, Bronx, 8:15 p.m. Speaker, Bonchi M. Friedman. Adm. 10c. Auspices, Mt. Eden Br. F.S.U.

PACKAGE PARTY and Entertainment, by Steve Katovis Br. I.L.D. at Red Front headquarters, 95 Avenue B at 8 p.m. Admission free.

WORKERS LABORATORY THEATRE of W.I.R., Brownsville Branch, meets at 431 Stone Ave., Brooklyn. All interested in dramatic work are invited.

ENTERTAINMENT AND DANCE at Cooperative Hall, 126th St. and Lenox Avenue, at 9 p.m. Jazz Johnson at the piano. Admission 20c. Auspices, Harlem Liberator.

LECTURE ON "The War Danger and the U. S. Congress Against War," by Alfred Morris, at 600 Arnow Avenue, between Barer and Bronx Park East. Auspices, Romain Rolland Youth Br. F.S.U.

Friday

GENERAL MEMBERSHIP meeting of the Daily Worker Volunteers at Workers Center, 35 E. 13th St., second floor, at 8 p.m.

LECTURE by John Santo, Org. Sect. 19 on "Can the N.R.A. Succeed?" at E. Tremont Workers Club, 1901 Prospect Avenue, Bronx.

TONIGHT'S PROGRAMS

WEAF—660 Kc.

7:00 P.M.—Singers Trio
7:15—Billy Bachelor—Sketch
7:30—Lum and Abner
7:45—The Goldbergs—Sketch
8:00—Vallee Orch.; Soloists
9:00—Captain Henry's Show Boat; Lanny Ross, Tenor; Muriel Wilson, Soprano; Conrad Thibault, Baritone; Bert Lahr, Comedian
10:00—Whiteman Orch.; Deems Taylor, Narrator; Al Jolson, Songs
11:00—Scotti Orch.
11:15—Meroff Orch.
11:30—Denny Orch.
12:00—Calloway Orch.
12:30 A.M.—Dance Orch.

WOR—710 Kc.

7:00 P.M.—Sports—Ford Frick
7:15—The Purdy Brothers—Sketch
7:30—Lowland Songers
7:45—News—Gabriel Heatter
8:00—Ralph Grosvenor, Tenor
8:15—Little Old New York—Harrison Grey Fiske
8:30—Organ Recital
9:00—Gordon Graham, Baritone; Osman and Arden, Piano Duo
9:15—Frank and Flo, Songs
9:30—Al and Lee Reiser, Piano Duo; Hazel Arth, Contralto
9:45—Talk—Percy Waxman
10:00—Variety Musicale
10:15—Current Events—Harlan Eugene Read
10:30—The Jolly Russians
11:00—Time; Weather
11:02—Moonbeams Trio
11:30—Coleman Orch.
12:00—Lown Orch.

WJZ—760 Kc.

7:00 P.M.—Amos 'n' Andy
7:15—Treasure Island—Sketch
7:30—Mario Cozzi, Baritone; Littau Orch.
8:00—Captain Diamond's Adventures—Sketch
8:30—Adventures in Health—Dr. Herman Bundesen
8:45—Crooning Choir
9:00—Death Valley Days—Sketch
9:30—Dance Orch.
10:00—Canadian Exchange Program; Jack and Loretta Clemens, Songs; Larry Adler, Harmonica; Landi Trio; Brown and Llewelyn, Comedians; Jacques D'Avary, Tenor; Kent and Kittell; Shirley Howard, Songs
10:30—Archer Gibson, Organ; Mixed Chorus
11:00—Jesters Trio
11:15—Poet Prince
11:30—U. S. Army Band
12:00—Childs Orch.
12:30—A.M.—Dance Orch.

WABC—860 Kc.

7:00 P.M.—Myrt and Marge—Sketch
7:15—Just Plain Bill—Sketch
7:30—Mills Brothers, Songs
7:45—News—Boake Carter
8:00—Boswell Sisters, Songs
8:15—Singin' Sam
8:30—Variety Musicale
8:45—What Price Democracy?—Dr. James Rowland Angell, President, Yale University
9:00—Warnow Orch.; Vera Van, Songs
9:30—Dramatic Guild—play—Mistenguette
10:00—Deep River Orch.
10:30—Belasco Orch.; Sports—Ted Husing; Barbara Maurel, Songs
10:45—Gladys Rice, Soprano; Concert Orch.
11:15—News—Bulletins
11:30—Davis Orch.
12:00—Gray Orch.
12:30 A.M.—Lucas Orch.
1:00—Light Orch.

Expect Too Much Says Welfare As Denver Family of 7 Evicted

DENVER, Colo.—A six months old baby slept in the arms of her mother seated on the sidewalk, while four other children cuddled close together on the mattress spread near the curbstone, because the Public Welfare organizations were peeved at the family, constantly expecting to get a little more aid than was given them.

For a full year the Fowler family was constantly evicted. Two months ago workers led by the North Side Unemployed Council picked their furniture off the street, and brought it to 3016 Vallejo Street, which was empty at the time. Raymond Fowler, the father, had a $5 relief rent check dated July 26 that had been refused by one landlord after the other. They didn't want to get stuck with a relief case.

And so the family of 7, including Violet, 6 months old, Evelyn, 4 years old, Jesse, 6, Raymond Jr., 8, Arlene, 12, and the mother and father, remained for 3 months on Vallejo St.

Finally, on September 7, Fowler, sick with diabetes and a serious heart condition, was again thrown out on the street with his family. Two armed thugs guarded the house in case the family might try to get out of the chill night air and sleep inside.

All the food they had was a half bottle of milk, a little bread and 2 or 3 cans of canned goods.

When Anna G. Williams, Secretary of the Social Service Bureau, was asked by reporters about this family, she answered with a touch of anger, "They are a difficult case."

The Great Old Myth of Southern Chivalry

By a Worker Correspondent

MIDDLESBORO, Ky.—Some time ago the police arrested 17 girls on a charge of street-walking. After being kept all night in the city jail, they were arraigned before Police Judge Houston E. Ball, who sentenced six of them to pay a fine of $5 and costs and if they could not pay they were to be put on the streets with brooms. The other 11 were warned that if they appeared before him again they would suffer the same sentence. All of them had parents or other relatives in town.

One of the convicted six said that she was on her way home from church, but her story did no good. So the "respectable" citizens and some of us not so respectable were treated on Monday morning to the edifying spectacle of seeing six young women with brooms sweeping the streets.

This is our much-vaunted Southern chivalry.

At an unemployed meeting on Saturday Police Chief Minton, who had arrested those girls, appeared and spoke. He gave the unemployed permission to hold meetings but said that they must not talk against capitalism, nor the local relief bureau heads.

Four Granite Strikers in Vermont Face Jail

BARRE, Vt.—Four granite strikers here are facing prison terms of from one to four years for defending themselves against a strike-breaker. The International Labor Defense of Barre has become active in their defense and a defense committee has been formed of two union stone-cutters, a polisher and a blacksmith, who are circulating lists for the defense of the workers.

Contributions for the defense of these four workers should be sent to Alex Thaw, 26 Fairview St., Barre, Vt.

Birmingham Stickers Carry New Threat of "Death of Lynchers"

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 27.—Stickers bearing in large type the words "Death to Lynchers!" have been placed on thousands of houses, store-fronts, public buildings, and telephone posts in this city.

In one week, Birmingham has been plastered from end to end with these sign—a symbol of the anger aroused against the wave of lynching and terror in Alabama.

AMUSEMENTS

WELCOME ANTI-WAR DELEGATES

"THE PATRIOTS" IS AN INDICTMENT OF IMPERIALIST WAR
THE DAILY WORKER SAYS:
"Greatest of all Soviet sound films. See it yourself and urge your friends to see it."

"THE PATRIOTS"

A GORKI CONCEPTION (ENGLISH TITLES)
Also: "MOSCOW ATHLETES ON PARADE."

ACME THEATRE 14th Street and Union Square | Cont. from 9 A.M. Midnite Show Sat.

RKO Jefferson 14th St. & 3rd Ave. | Now
ARLINE JUDGE and BRUCE CABOT in "FLYING DEVILS"
and "POLICE CALL" with NICK STUART and MERNA KENNEDY

JOE COOK in HOLD YOUR HORSES
A Musical Runaway in 24 Scenes
Winter Garden B'way & 50th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
SHOW PLACE of the NATION
Direction "Roxy" Opens 11:30 A.M.
Sinclair Lewis'
"ANN VICKERS"
with Irene Dunne
and a great "Roxy" stage show
35c to 1 p.m.—55c to 6 (Ex. Sat. & Sun.)
RKO Greater Show Season

CITY AFFAIRS
BEING HELD FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
Daily Worker
Sept. 28:
Open Air Movie, Barnes and Allerton Avenue, Bronx, showing Soviet film "Conquerors of the Night." Admission 10c in advance (at Coop Restaurant); 15c at the box office. Arranged by Unit 19, Section 13 C.P. and Women's Council 32.
Sept. 28:
Private film showing of "1905" and short subjects at Vegetarian Workers Club, 220 E. 14th St. Showings at 8:30 and 10:15 p.m.

CHICAGO, ILL.
Mass Press Cabaret
at
433 N. Laramie Avenue
Saturday, Sept. 30
at 8 p. m.
GOOD PROGRAM
HOT DANCE ORCHESTRA

Help improve the "Daily Worker," send in your suggestions and criticisms! Let us know what the workers in your shop think about the "Daily."

Harlem Workers' School
— 200 WEST 135th STREET, NEW YORK —
LAST WEEK OF REGISTRATION
— Classes in —
Principles of the Class Struggle—Williana J. Burroughs, —A. Markoff.
Current Problems of the Negro Liberation Movement, —James W. Ford
Revolutionary Traditions of the Negro People—James Allen
Organization Principles—Sidney Bloomfield.
English—Grace Lamb.
REGISTER NOW! For Information Call Audubon 3-3853.

1929 Fourth Anniversary of the 1933
UKRAINIAN LABOR HOME
CONCERT AND DANCE
SUNDAY, OCTOBER 1
at the PEOPLES' AUDITORIUM, 2457 W. Chicago Ave.
Admission 25c with plogger; at door 35c—Program begins 4 p. m. sharp.
After Program DANCE till ? ? ?
SUPPORT THE WORKERS' CENTER OF CHICAGO!

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SEPTEMBER 28, 1933

Dimitroff Dominates Leipzig Trial, Defying Nazi Judge

What a World

By Michael Gold

Our Subway.

The newspapers report that the Moscow subway will be running by next spring. Why does that make one happy? Why does it make one feel better than a Wall Street patriot who has just collected a hundred thousand dollars on somebody else's wheat?

Really, I am not so crazy about subways in general. I don't think I could ever work up any personal affection for the New York subway. It is a grim gloomy torture chamber, in which pale masses twist and groan as in Dante's inferno. In the ghastly flicker a million New York wage-slaves travel back and forth, crowded infamously by a greedy corporation.

There is nothing too nasty that one might not say against the New York subway. It is noisy, dirty and vile. The London subway is cleaner and quieter, the Paris metro is more comfortable. I have travelled in both, and though pleased by the contrast with New York, felt none of this heart-throb that I feel when I read the news of a Moscow subway.

Dear little subway, I feel like patting you on the head. You are a new-born Soviet baby. You are the flowers that bloom in the spring. You are like a big strike victory. Your wheels make finer music than any symphony orchestra. You are mine —you are ours!

Now isn't that foolish, like a love letter to a subway? Very few New Yorkers who hate subways will ever understand such an emotion. So let me explain:

There is no private ownership in the Soviet Union. This subway, like all the factories, public utilities, land and sky belongs not to profiteers but to the people.

More than that, this subway is another step along the way toward the time when the Soviet Union will be a land of mass luxury. Everyone in America who wants a new life in which there will be no rich or poor, no war or classes, is glad whenever the Soviet Union makes a step forward. Thousands and thousands of people all over the world are glad to hear that Moscow has a new subway, and feel as personally proud and subjectively happy about it as I do. Yes. It's our subway.

* * *

An Affair With Some Motor Buses.

I made my first trip to the Soviet Union in 1925, and saw the first motor busses running up the Tverskaya Boulevard in Moscow. There were six of them, bright tan monsters imported from England. Everyone on the streets gazed upon them proudly, and I, too, was filled with the emotion I now feel about the subway.

It's a feeling Americans ought to understand. We had it in this country when the first transcontinental railroads were built, when every American still felt that unbounded possibilities lay before each individual, when there were still millions of acres of free land. The pioneer spirit is dead now in America; one finds it burning only in Moscow.

The Soviet Union also was a beleaguered fortress of the working-class. It was blockaded, invaded, torn by civil war and sabotage. The capitalists of the world tried to crush this big strike, but failed. And then into this hungry, blockaded, bleeding world came messengers of peace and progress—six motor busses.

Today there is a crisis everywhere in the capitalist world. Building is at a standstill, and has been for years. But the Soviet workers boldly go ahead and build a subway; they are building Dnieperstroys, dams, stadiums, schools, apartment houses.

Not for sentimental reasons, of course. They need a subway, yet somehow the thing becomes a symbol, like everything in the Soviet Union, transfigured by the light of a great goal.

* * *

Street Cars.

Now that I have written my love letters to the Moscow subway, let me say I am also glad because when I visit there again it will not be necessary to travel in the street cars. Our subways are crowded, but Moscow's street cars overtake and surpass us on that score.

The city has grown too fast, and transportation and housing have not been able to keep up.

Moscow street cars, however, are infinitely more interesting than our gloomy subway. One is always sure to wander into a furious political and philosophical debate on wheels. Somebody steps on someone's corns, there is a growl, and then the whole car joins in a discussion of surplus value, the poetry of Biedny, British imperialism, the latest play at the Mayerhold theatre, and so forth.

It's great. It's educational. The Russian worker is really an intellectual in overalls, and has an Elizabethan gusto for every form of physical and mental adventure.

Yet, will I ever forget the time I was pushed around in one of the street car jams? It was a bitter cold day, about thirty below, and I was trying to keep warm. But there was a sudden rush for the door at a street stop, I was shoved on and out, and found myself on the pavement, with my overcoat flapping open to the breeze. Every button had been ripped off! Extraordinary, and I had no safety pins, and didn't know anybody in Moscow owning a needle, thread and buttons. So hooray for the new subway!

* * *

Down With Subway Brutes.

There is a good social reason for the overcrowded street cars in Moscow. And the situation is being met. But what excuse is there for the horrors of the New York subway?

The private profiteers who own the subway travel in fine automobiles and taxis. The subway is for the proletariat and white collar wage slave. Twice a day over a million New York workers must spend 30 to 40 minutes in this hellhole, at least an hour a day. Tired at night, they must fight their way into the station, then be shoved like cattle into the stockyard pens.

Have you ever seen a big beefy subway thug throw himself on a crowd of passengers, pushing with shoulders and fists to make them fit into the cars? It is one of the atrocious sights of this wonderful city. It makes everyone's blood boil, but after your blood has boiled futily a hundred times, you accept things as hopeless.

But it is not hopeless. The way to get decent conditions in the subway is for the workers to form their self-defense corps, stand off these brutes, then kick out the Tammany and capitalist grafters who profit by this crowding; in other words, vote for Bob Minor for Mayor.

Expelled Members of Y.P.S.L. Tell Why They Joined Y.C.L.

Describe Fight for United Front Actions; Call YPSL-SP Leadership Anti-Workingclass

NEW YORK.—Expelled from the Young Peoples' Socialist League for fighting energetically for united front actions of the unemployed, against war, and for the release of Tom Mooney, a number of leading members of the Y.P.S.L. who have joined the Young Communist League have adopted a statement of their position.

The statement, adopted at the time of the recent national convention of the Y.P.S.L., held in Reading, Pa., represents not only the views of the expelled members, but also of the four Y.P.S.L. circles in Chicago whose charters were revoked by the Yipsel officials.

The statement follows:

We joined the Y.P.S.L. and the Socialist Party years ago, believing these to be working class organizations. Our first attempt to demand participation in the class struggle brought us into sharp conflict with the party leadership, which as soon as it heard us demanding strike activity and mass struggle, characterized us as "cancerous growths."

We believed in the necessity of the united front of struggle, and fought for it. We carried out our principles in action, and found that in the course of such action, we always had to face the united opposition and sabotage of the leaders of the S.P.-Y.P.S.L.

Describe Sabotage.

This was, true, for instance, in the great Oct. 31 hunger march in Chicago. At first, the party leadership, stunned by the magnitude of the 50 percent relief cut, allowed the central committee to go on record for united action to defeat the relief cut. Immediately, however, they began to maneuver in an effort to sabotage the struggle.

In connection with the struggles for a united May Day, and particularly the "Free Tom Mooney Congress," the S. P. acted similarly. It is well known that Clarence Senior, National Secretary of the S. P., spoke in a manner not unlike an agent provocateur when he accused Mooney of the advocacy of dynamite.

Because of the fight which we carried on for the united front, we were expelled. We appealed our expulsion to the national coavention; but here also the leadership (Umansky-McDowell) maneuvered and prevented the Chicago delegation from getting a hearing. Not only that, but they also consistently prevented discussion of any sort on principle and deliberately filibustered throughout.

In the course of our development, we studied the basic principle of both socialist and Communist movements, and, as militant young workers, immediately took our position as against the reformist policies of the social-democracy. The betrayal in Germany by the S. P., their capitulation to Hitler, and similar tactics now being followed by the Social Democracies of Austria and elsewhere, convinced us of the fundamental errors in social-democratic policy.

Today, in spite of the fact that the official resolutions of the S. P.-Y.P.S.L. criticize the N.R.A. to some extent, in practice the S. P. is supporting this anti-working class measure, as is fully evidenced by the Milwaukee Leader and the Jewish Daily Forward. Socialists in most places are openly building up the strength of the reactionary A. F. L. leadership, and have abandoned all criticism of them.

During our united front actions, we learned that the best fighters were the members of the Young Communist League. On every battle front, in every class fight, we found that those who were the most sincere, courageous and effective fighters were the Young Communists.

As a result of all these experiences, we have come to certain definite conclusions:

1) That the leadership of the S. P.-Y.P.S.L. is definitely anti-working class in character.
2) That the true revolutionary organizations are the Young Communist League and the Communist Party.
3) That, therefore, the place of every sincere young worker is in the ranks of the Young Communist League.

On this basis, we, the left-wing Chicago delegation, take our decision to join the Young Communist League en bloc.

We are confident that the circles which we represent will approve our decision and follow us into the Young Communist League.

We further call upon all young workers in the country, who are or will be going through the same experiences as we did, to act similarly to help build a mass revolutionary youth organization in the U. S. through the Young Communist League.

We call upon all members of the Y.P.S.L. to carry on the fight for the united front.

(Signed)

George Smerkin, former national secretary, Y.P.S.L.
Sol Larks, former national director, Y.P.S.L.
Sylvia Arnstein, Junior director, Chicago, Y.P.S.L.
Goldie Gatzuk, delegate, Circle 7, Chicago, Y.P.S.L.
Sue Gold, delegate, Circle 1.
Nathan Friedman, dlegate, Circle 1.
Harry Lids, delegate, Circle 4.
Diane Wolman, delegate, Circle 4.

Guardsmen's Pay in Michigan Is Cut

Men in 125th Infantry Have Shown Militancy

(By a National Guardsman)

DETROIT, Mich.—Members of the National Guard, who always find themselves called on to break strikes when workers are fighting against wage cuts and for better conditions, found their own pay cut by 57 1-2 per cent. Members of the 125th Infantry, were informed by their officers that they will have to train 48 nights during the year and be paid for only twenty-four. Previously they were given one dollar for each night of drilling, now they will get eighty-five cents for alternating evenings.

This is the latest of petty robberies against these men. At each drill, officers force them to stay a half hour overtime. Pay checks are usually six weeks late. Bills for cleaning clothes and equipment must be paid from their own pockets.

During the summer training at Camp Grayling, additional deductions from our pay was made. Each one had to pay $1.50 for insurance. The officers collected $2 per man for a mess fund

The Michigan National Guardsmen have shown on previous occasions that they can be militant. During last year's encampment at Camp Grayling their pay was also reduced from $30 to $22.50 a month. When Governor Comstock came to review them, he was booed, the men shouting, "We want our full pay back." This resulted in the rapid rescinding of the pay cut.

The fact that the guardsmen are used against the workers, is becoming clearer to a number of the men. They see the bosses government cuts their pay, just as the boss cuts the wages of his workers.

The demands of the men are: No cut in pay $1 for each for forty-eight weeks a year; payment to be promptly every three months; no charge for cleaning equipment and clothes; and the government to pay for insurance.

9 Prisoners Shoot Way Out of Indiana Prison

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., Sept. 27.—Nine long-term convicts, all armed with revolvers, crashed through the Indiana State Penitentiary today and escaped after kidnapping a sheriff and shooting a bystander.

Help improve the Daily Worker, send in your suggestions and criticism! Let us know what the workers in your shop think about the "Daily."

Wall Street's Menagerie —By Burck

U.S. Bans British Cut in Building of Cruisers

Italy Proposes Doubling German Army in Geneva Negotiations; Turned Down by French Delegation

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The United States Government yesterday turned down a British proposal to delay building the four new 10,000-ton, six-inch gun cruisers, contracted for by the Navy Department with the millions of dollars appropriated from the Public Works "Unemployment Relief" Funds.

Great Britain had officially suggested that these cruisers, of a wholly new type, be postponed pending negotiations for abolishing this class of warships, but the State Department replied that "it did not see its way clear to alter its delayed naval construction program or to suspend the laying down of any projected ships."

The negative answer of the State Department was transmitted to Norman Davis, American chief delegate at Geneva, for communication to Sir John Simon, British Foreign Secretary.

Coming, as this does, at the re-opening of the Disarmament Conference at Geneva, this brusque refusal of the American Government to stop building more warships is a twelve-inch shell aimed at the very core of the pretense of disarmament. Two days before the Anti-War Congress opens in New York, President Roosevelt's New Deal Administration shows just where it stands on the question of disarmament.

* * *

Italy Supports Nazi Re-Arming

At the same time, the Italian delegation at Geneva made a proposal for increasing Hitler Germany's armaments, raising the regular army strength to 200,000 men, and allowing Germany to double its "defensive weapons." This was widely interpreted as a blow aimed at French military hegemony on the European continent, and provoked violent expressions of disapproval from the French "disarmament" delegates, headed by the ex-Socialist Paul Boncour, French Foreign Minister.

Nations Re-Arming All Over Europe

Paralleling these re-armament moves in Washington and Geneva, dispatches from abroad report feverish efforts to increase armed forces and weapons by the Little Entente—Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavia, Roumania, while other countries, such as Belgium, Switzerland, and the Baltic states are also increasing their armaments under the pretext of "Nazi threats to peace."

The events in Washington and Geneva make it utterly unlikely, it is held, to expect anything but a farcical outcome of the present session of the Disarmament Conference. The capitalist world plunges headlong into war as the only "solution" for its growing difficulties.

BASIS OF ELECTION OF DELEGATES TO ANTI-WAR CONGRESS

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—All local and national groups of workers of a shop meeting for the purpose egates to the Congress are entitled to one delegate to the United States Congress Against War, convening in New York City on Sept. 29, if their membership is below 125; two delegates if the membership is from 126 to 250, and one delegate for every additional 250 members or major fraction thereof, Donald Henderson, Secretary of the Congress, stated today.

All delegates and alternates must register personally on Wednesday or Thursday at 104 Fifth Ave., Room 1610, or on Friday at St. Nicholas Arena, 69 West 66th St., from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

All local organizations which have elected two delegates where their membership is less than 125 should name one of them an alternate.

Disease and Hunger Follow in Wake of Tampico Hurricane

MEXICO, D. F., Sept. 27.—One official estimate places the number of dead in storm-stricken Tampico at 54 and injured at more than 850. Many more bodies are buried under the ruins of the devastated city.

In a few days the horrors of the cyclone and the flood will be increased by hunger, thirst and the inevitable epidemics. The store of wheat is expected to last only three days more.

Most of the surrounding towns are crying for aid. Many of the victims in these shore communities have been swept to sea by the floods of the Panuco River. Tens of thousands are left homeless. General Anselmo Macias, director of relief work, stated that no building in Tampico itself was left unharmed.

Goldschmidt Assails Nazi Rule; Hits the Reichstag Frameup

Exiled Professor Says Hitler Rule Increases Unemployment

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—In a bitter arraignment of Hitlerite rule in Germany, Prof. Alfons Goldschmidt predicted that the anti-Fascist forces within Germany, if aided by the intellectuals of the outside world would bring about the overthrow of the Nazi regime, at a dinner in his honor given at the Hotel Lissmore here last night by the American Committee Against Fascist Oppression in Germany.

Dr. Goldschmidt, who was dean of the economics department of the University of Leipzig until 1920, later teaching at Cordova, Mexico City and Buenos Aires, pointed out that the theory of Fascism "is not revolutionary as the Nazis claim. It aims rather at maintaining the existing economic system. The government and economic organization of the German Fascists are the centralization of reaction and bankruptcy."

Nazis Use Clubs for Economic Distress

He added that the Nazis in Germany know no remedy for the frightful economic distress in the country but "race brutality and clubbing down the working-class and its defenders." He pointed out that National Socialism means:

1. Increasing unemployment; 2. Intensification of antagonisms between town and country; 3. Intensification of class antagonisms; 4. Fictitious unification, that is the centralization of bankruptcy.

Attacks Reichstag Frame-up

Prof. Goldschmidt asked dramatically "Why are they beheading workers—they who claim to be a labor party? Why did they stage the terrible burning of the Reichstag, unprecedented in the history of frame-ups, which they are now continuing with an equally horrible judicial farce? Why do they call for war against the Soviet Union, which is building up its economy and its civilization in peace?

"Because they are merely brutal and hot strong. Because they cannot give Germany's working people even enough of the bread which the German peasants produce in excess."

In closing Prof. Goldschmidt appealed to the intellectuals of America to fight for the "true oppressed Germany" against the Hitler rule.

TURNS COURTROOM INTO FORUM, CHARGING NAZIS WITH MUZZLING DEFENSE

Charges Van der Lubbe Is Silent Because "Of Crime He Has Committed Against World Proletariat"

(Special Cable to the Daily Worker)

AT THE GERMAN FRONTIER, Sept. 27 (via Zurich, Switzerland).—The fifth day of the Reichstag fire trial before the German Supreme Court in Leipzig was again dominated by the challenging offensive of George Dimitroff, Bulgarian Communist leader, and one of the chief defendants in the trial. Dimitroff's masterly use of irony and straightforward attack upon the Nazi tangle of lies far overshadowed the court's endeavor to get van der Lubbe, Nazi tool, to confess that he was a Communist and plotted the fire "as part of a Communist plot to start a revolution."

Van Der Lubbe on the Stand

While the world press believes that van der Lubbe is dying, Presiding Judge Buenger insists that van der Lubbe is capable of following the proceedings of the trial.

Van der Lubbe was examined regarding three fires he is alleged to have started before the Reichstag fire. Judge Buenger's method is to present van der Lubbe with a finished statement, requiring only "Yes" or "No" answers. Van der Lubbe's replies are inaudible, but the interpreter states "Yes" or "No" alternately.

Judge: "Why did you fire these buildings?"

Van der Lubbe: "My own ideas."

Judge: "What were your reasons for doing it?"

Van der Lubbe: "I didn't know myself at the time."

Judge Buenger's shameless efforts to induce van der Lubbe to say that the reason for his firebug activities was to "arouse the workers" culminated in the question:

"You said, did you not, that your object was to arouse the workers struggling for freedom?" Ans.: "No."

A Forged "Confession"

The judge then read a political confession allegedly made by van der Lubbe on April 23 while in custody. The Fascist hand of the confession's real author could be recognized, the otherwise confused document designating the proletarian revolution alternately as "advancing development" and as "the destruction of the capitalist system."

Van der Lubbe declared that he acted alone. Presiding Judge Buenger made repeated and desperate efforts to get the defendant to make a great Communist declaration but van der Lubbe refused.

The judge asked van der Lubbe's official physician, Dr. Schuetz, to persuade him to speak. Dr. Schuetz, obviously a Fascist tool, stated that van der Lubbe's speechlessness was a "deliberate defensive trick at the orders of the Communist Party." This assertion was refuted by the four Communist defendants' bold and defiant attitude.

Bulgarian Communists Shunted Out of Proceedings

The three Bulgarian defendants are being provided with a brief and totally inadequate translation of van der Lubbe's examination. Popoff concluded that the Bulgarians are not charged with participation in the first three arson cases, which Judge Buenger confirmed.

Dimitroff Seizes Offensive

George Dimitroff then stepped forward, turning the proceedings into a trial of the Nazi murder plot, declaring: "Van der Lubbe seems to have spoken energetically enough in his examination before trial, but he is silent today. If van der Lubbe really is normal as the psychiatrists assert, there is only one possible hypothesis for me."

Judge Buenger angrily interrupted: "Raise no hypotheses!"

Dimitroff then demanded: "Ask van der Lubbe why he answers 'Yes' and 'No' alternately." The judge refused to allow the question, however, fearing to expose the whole fabric of Nazi trickery at the trial.

Dimitroff, undaunted, continued: "Ask him who helped him, if he even even heard the name Dimitroff." Judge Buenger replied that van der Lubbe had already denied that he had confederates.

Dimitroff persisted, asking: "Did van der Lubbe read and sign the stenographic reports of his examination by the examining magistrate?"

Judge Buenger: "This question is not admitted."

Dimitroff: Has van der Lubbe spoken to anyone except the examining magistrate about these arson affairs?"

Judge: "What is the object of that question. It is inadmissible and superfluous."

Disregarding the judge's efforts to shut him up, Dimitroff turned to van der Lubbe, and shot this question at the stupefied Dutchman:

Dimitroff Accuses Van Der Lubbe

"Why don't you speak? Are you bowed with a sense of guilt because of the crime you have committed against the world proletariat?"

Dimitroff's resolute pursuit of the hidden tangle of intrigue behind van der Lubbe's faked testimony caused the whole judges' bench to withdraw for a consultation on how to muzzle the courageous Bulgarian Communist, and ways and means of preventing Dimitroff and the other defendants from shattering the already tottering indictment.

Court Tries to Silence Dimitroff

When the judges filed back into the courtroom, Judge Buenger announced that Dimitroff would not be allowed to ask any more questions, "as they were purely Communist agitation." Dimitroff replied: "I protest," after which Buenger hurriedly adjourned proceedings until Wednesday to give the Fascist court time to consider how to save the situation for the Nazis, whose web of lies is being ripped wide open by Dimitroff's and Torgler's bold stand in court.

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Who Is the Mysterious Dutchman, Van der Lubbe?

Mentally Unbalanced Young Hollander Had Intimate Personal Relations With High Hitlerite Officials

By ROBERT HAMILTON

V.

The night of the Reichstag fire every German radio station broadcast the news that "a certain van der Lubbe, a Dutch Communist, had been caught as he attempted to flee from the burning Reichstag building. He has already made a complete confession of his complicity in settling the Reichstag on fire."

Who is this unknown figure, whose name now features the front page of newspapers all over the world? Marinus van der Lubbe was born, the son of a small shopkeeper, in Leyden, Holland, on January 13, 1909. At the age of sixteen, van der Lubbe became a worker in the building trades, but had to quit after an accident which made him half-blind for life. He was always ambitious and seeking prominence, and in 1925 he joined the Leyden branch of the Young Communist League. He resigned in January, 1929 because he was not given a leading position, rejoined, and resigned again in December of the same year, owing to a dispute with the Y. C. L. over leaflets which he wrote and distributed over his own signature. He joined the League again in 1930, but was no longer trusted and took no active part. The question of his expulsion was raised in April, 1931, and van der Lubbe immediately resigned, this time for good.

From that time on he had no connection whatever with the Y. C. L. or the Communist Party, and attacked the Communists at every opportunity.

After his accident van der Lubbe could not go back to his trade and tried to earn his living as a temporary waiter, as a hotel porter, selling potatoes, and working on a ferry.

In 1920 he went to Calais, France, and when he returned to Leyden, said that he had tried to swim the Channel. Detailed inquiries in Calais fail to reveal that he ever made the attempt, but his boasts on his return are characteristic of his outlook. Inquiries into his life in Leyden have definitely established that van der Lubbe is homosexual. This may seem unimportant, but it is of great significance for his later history.

Van der Lubbe then tramped through Germany and while there, in April or May, 1931 he met Dr. George Bell, according to the testimony of one of Bell's friends. After returning home, van der Lubbe again started out for Germany, in September, 1931. He was arrested at the frontier town of Gronau for selling postcards without a license, fined and released. In Munich, van der Lubbe visited Dr. Bell. The most important acquaintance made by him in Munich was Captain Roehm, Hitler's chief of staff. In 1932, the Munich Post and other papers published letters from Roehm to young men, from which it is clear that Roehm is also homosexual. Bell kept a list of these young men, to use it as a weapon against Roehm if any conflict developed. Van der Lubbe's name was on this list.

From that time on van der Lubbe was in regular communication with his Nazi friends. His friends in Leyden testify unanimously that he received many letters from Germany, and that he always tried to hide these letters from his Dutch friends. In June, 1932 he was again in Germany, and spent a night at Soernewitz, where he was seen in the company of local Nazi officials. The official who reported van der Lubbe's stay in Soernwitz, disappeared from sight after the Reichstag fire.

Wholly Subservient to His "Benefactors," Van der Lubbe Ready to Act as Tool in Framing Communist Leaders

In the fall of 1932, van der Lubbe spoke at a number of meetings in Amsterdam and the Hague, vigorously attacking the Communist Party. A document cited by the "Brown Book" proves that van der Lubbe also spoke for the Dutch Fascists at a Fascist meeting. Another document shows van der Lubbe's behavoir at a meeting of striking taxi-chauffeurs at the Hague. He attacked the Communists and tried to incite the taxi-men to terrorist acts.

Lower middle-class in origin, van der Lubbe, after finding no place for his anarchist trends in the Communist Party, tuned to the Fascists. He was back in the fold.

In the middle of February, 1933 van der Lubbe went to Germany for the last time. In Berlin he met the Nazi friends whose acquaintance he had made through Dr. Bell. On February 27, van der Lubbe was arrested in the burning Reichstag.

Van der Lubbe had been in and out of the Communist movement in Holland up to April, 1931. The men who were carrying out the orders planned by Goering and Goebbels believed that this was enough to enable them to place the guilt for burning the Reichstag on the Communists.

Van der Lubbe's homosexual relations with leading Nazis and his financial dependence on them made him obedient and willing to play the firebug's part.

The fact that van der Lubbe was a Dutchman was also an advantage. It enabled Goering and Goebbels to picture the burning of the Reichstag as an international plot. That is why this psychopathic, half-blind, 24-year old Hollander was chosen as the tool of the Nazi incendiary plot. That is why he was left deliberately behind in the burning building after Heines, Schulz, Count Helldorf and the other Nazis escaped through the tunnel to Goering's house. Van der Lubbe, the little Nazi leaders' little "sweetheart," was the final chain in the cunning Nazi frame-up to prove that "the Communists were planning to burn, murder and wreck all Germany."

(Next — How the Nazis framed Torgler and the Bulgarians.)